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ASIA

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SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh year

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PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to have circulated among Member States the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana, Cuba, from 31 May to 5 June 1982, as official documents of the General Assembly under items 12, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 98, 116, 121 and 122 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rolando LOPEZ DEL AMO
Ambassador
Alternate Permanent Representative

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the Non-Aligned Countries

Held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982

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A. POLITICAL PART

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met at the level of Foreign Ministers at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982.
2. The following members of the Co-ordinating Bureau participated: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Togo, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.
3. The following members of the Movement also participated: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South West Africa People's Organization, Suriname, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
4. The following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended as observers: the African National Congress, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Mexico, the Organization of African Unity, the Philippines, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the United Nations and Venezuela.
5. The following countries, organizations and officials were also present as guests: Austria, the United Nations Council for Namibia, Finland, the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Portugal, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and the World Health Organization.
6. During the opening session, which was presided over by Major Fidel Castro Ruz, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, gave an inspired address, whose text was adopted by acclamation as a document of the Ministerial Meeting (see appendix I). The speech was considered an important contribution to the deliberations and success of the Meeting.
7. The Ministers took note of the report by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the New Delhi

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Ministerial Conference and expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the Movement has successfully maintained its activity.

8. The Ministers took note of the preparations made by the host country of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, to be held in Baghdad in September 1982.

9. The Bureau expressed its appreciation for the dedication, efficacy and strict adherence to the principles of non-alignment with which Cuba, in its capacity as Chairman since the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September 1979, has been co-ordinating the work of the Bureau and the Movement.

10. The Ministers considered and recommended approval of the request by Papua New Guinea to participate in the Movement as an observer.

11. The Ministers reviewed the international situation from the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to date. They evaluated the dynamic, positive role played by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in international relations and the implementation of the decisions and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among non-aligned countries, adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government.

12. The Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction with the recent election of Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar as Secretary-General of the United Nations. They emphasized that the event showed the international community's correct recognition of his outstanding human and professional qualities and constituted an honour for a third-world member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. In this regard, the Ministers agreed to offer the Movement's support and co-operation to Ambassador Perez de Cuellar in his efforts promoting peace and the well-being of mankind.

II. ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

13. The Ministers reiterated that the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the policy of non-alignment, their universal value and the continued struggle of the non-aligned countries to establish equitable relations, are an inspiration to the non-aligned countries to establish a world of independence, equality and justice and to support peoples under colonial and alien domination in their struggle for liberation. This is evidence of the fact that the policy of non-alignment constitutes a legitimate expression of the interests and aspirations of an ever-growing number of countries and peoples in the world and of the understanding of the importance and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement in international relations. It is more than ever essential to reaffirm the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in international relations as a force independent of the policy of blocs and as a decisive moral and political force for the maintenance and reinforcement of world peace and security. The continuous reinforcement of the active role of the Movement is indispensable in stopping and reversing the present dangerous tendency that can lead the world to conflicts of

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alarming proportions. In this context, the Ministers expressed the conviction that the realization of the new vision of international relations afforded by non-alignment continues to be a viable alternative to the current state of world crisis.

14. The Movement which embraces countries from different continents with different economic, social and political systems, and national liberation movements, is determined to defend peace, independence, national sovereignty, free economic and social development, security, equality and self-determination, and to change the existing system of international relations, based on injustice, inequality and exploitation. In the struggle for these objectives, the non-aligned countries continuously affirm the global independent role of the Movement and policy of non-alignment and their capacity to respond adequately to the challenges and to deep changes in international relations remaining faithful to the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment. In the current critical situation the non-aligned countries have no alternative in the defence of their independence and sovereignty, but to preserve and strengthen their unity and solidarity, resolutely rejecting any attempt to divert the Movement from its principles and objectives.

15. The Ministers agreed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had faced serious problems and pressures and had reacted positively to developments in the international situation, with remarkable results, drawing inspiration from its principles and objectives and from the decisions and resolutions adopted at previous meetings of the non-aligned countries and confirmed at the Sixth Summit Conference. Consequently, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries continues to strengthen its role and its unquestionable influence in the development of international events, based on its unity and capacity of action.

16. It was affirmed once again that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment, in pursuance of its original principles and basic character, involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great power or bloc policies. In other words, it involved the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependency, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Ministers once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States which is one of the basic principles of non-alignment. The violation of this principle by any country is totally unacceptable and unjustifiable under any circumstances. They reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to facilitate or be parties to great power confrontation and rivalry and the strengthening of existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. In this context, the Ministers recalled and reaffirmed the criteria for participation in the Movement, as adopted in 1961, and called for their strict observance.

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17. The Ministers observed that the non-aligned countries were active in the consideration of questions the solution of which was of interest for peace, security, independence and sovereignty of peoples and countries.

18. The Ministers pointed out the important, positive role played by the non-aligned countries at the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, where they once again endeavoured to implement the principles, decisions and resolutions of the Movement and apply them to international problems.

19. The Movement played a decisive role particularly in questions of disarmament, on which the Non-Aligned Working Group submitted initiatives and the non-aligned countries co-sponsored and promoted numerous resolutions relating to disarmament and international security; on the questions of the Middle East and Palestine, in which the Non-Aligned Working Group on Palestine and the Middle East and the membership of the non-aligned as a whole played a leading role, notably in the convening and holding of the ninth emergency special session of the General Assembly on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights; on the convening of an emergency special session of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, on the initiative of the non-aligned countries adopted at the Extraordinary Meeting of its Co-ordinating Bureau at Algiers; in the meeting of the Security Council requested by the Non-Aligned Movement to consider the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and Seychelles; on the adoption of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, whose draft emanated from the initiative and the hard work of a Working Group of our Movement; on the establishment of the new international economic order; in the successful conclusion of the Conference on the Law of the Sea; and on other questions related to the elimination of hotbeds of crisis, cases of decolonization, the struggle for peace and the development of peoples, and co-operation among States.

20. In this connexion, the Ministers welcomed with satisfaction the success and effectiveness of the non-aligned countries and the work of the contact and working groups of the Movement in obtaining the adoption of resolutions which supported the basic objectives of the Movement and which constitute a concrete expression of the non-aligned countries' unity.

21. The existence of differences in assessment of and in the approach to some crises did not prevent the non-aligned countries from discussing them and exerting efforts to constantly apply the principles and criteria of the policy of non-alignment in opposing all kinds of encroachment upon freedom, independence and the right to self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination. In this respect the Ministers reaffirmed the necessity of continuing the practice of considering the differences and the achievement of consensus through democratic discussions on the footing of equality in the Movement which ensures the further strengthening of the unity and effectiveness of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

22. It was observed that, through the meetings held periodically at the United Nations in New York at the level of Permanent Representatives, the Bureau had

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satisfactorily fulfilled its task of co-ordinating the joint activities of the non-aligned countries to implement the Movement's decisions and programmes within the framework of the decision concerning the composition and terms of reference of the Co-ordinating Bureau, adopted at the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences. The Ministers stressed that the Bureau shall continue to function as an important, effective and dynamic organ of the non-aligned countries in the discharge of its mandate through the democratic application of the principles of non-alignment in all situations.

III. EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

23. The Ministers observed with great concern the continued deterioration of the international situation, which has reached a very critical stage.

24. The sustained increase in the arms race, especially in nuclear arms, poses a threat to the independence of countries, to international peace and security and to the very survival of mankind. The ascending spiral of the stockpiling and qualitative refinement of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, including inhumane weapons, together with the crisis of détente, the upsurge of the cold war, the attempt to impose upon the world an outmoded order and the obstinacy of negotiating "from positions of strength", have led the world to the brink of a war in which there will be neither victor nor vanquished. The negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament have become dependent on the state of relations among the major Powers and consequently important negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament were unilaterally suspended. There is insistence on the unacceptable notion that the path of disarmament presupposes the expansion of arms arsenals and the existence of "nuclear deterrence". It must be recognized that, far from justifying the delay or suspension of those negotiations, the aggravation of the international situation calls for their intensification.

25. In flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the last few years have seen an increase in the use or threat of use of force; political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural pressures; the denial of the inalienable right of the peoples and territories under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence; aggression, military intervention, foreign occupation, involving the introduction and presence of foreign troops, mercenaries or irregulars under any pretext whatsoever, against the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States; interference in the internal and external affairs of States; the application of economic, political and diplomatic reprisals and other hostile measures against countries that adopt independent positions.

26. Thus, focal points of aggression and tension, such as in the Middle East, Africa, particularly southern Africa, South-West Asia, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and Central America continued to exist, while a new hotbed of tension in the South Atlantic, and conflicts among States further deteriorated the international situation.

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27. The military operations being undertaken by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic through the use of a large military contingent including nuclear warships endangers international peace and security and could cause a wider conflagration with unforeseen consequences.
28. The continued intransigence of certain developed countries has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices of international economic relations. The crisis in the process of détente had once again posed a serious danger to world peace and stability. The security of States has been jeopardized as a consequence of the intensification of contradictions and rivalries between the great Powers. The Ministers reiterated the call for appropriate co-ordination and collective action in order to secure the right of all States to choose freely their political, economic and social system without hindrance or pressures; the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence; and to support the struggle of national liberation movements. They reiterated their conviction that the easing of international tensions cannot be based on the policy of balance of force, spheres of influence, rivalry between power blocs, military alliances and the accumulation of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, and that the relaxation of tension cannot be fully ensured without the active participation of non-aligned countries. The Ministers called for the dissolution of military blocs or pacts, military alliances conceived in the context of conflicts between the great Powers and their interlocking arrangements, dismantling of foreign military bases and withdrawal of military forces so as to achieve a global reduction of international tension, the benefits of which should be extended to all regions of the world.
29. The will of non-aligned countries to assert their political, social and economic independence and to achieve equality in international relations continues to be a distinctive feature of our times. The forces that have irresponsibly faced the world with the ominous possibility of a nuclear holocaust, and that seek to perpetuate the unequal relations and privileges acquired by violence, oppose the aspirations of the peoples and countries to achieve their full political, social and economic independence as well as true equality in international relations. Efforts, principally by non-aligned countries, are being intensified to promote international peace, security for all, the universal application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, the conclusion of the process of decolonization, democratization of international relations and co-operation on an equal footing. It was noted that there was an ever stronger demand on the part of the overwhelming majority of the international community, particularly by peace-loving, freedom-loving, progressive and democratic forces, to reach concrete agreement leading to general and complete disarmament; to adopt effective measures to reverse the arms race - especially the nuclear arms race - to establish the New International Economic Order and to promote global development in the interest of peace.
30. Global problems affecting peace, security, development, freedom, and independence, require responses and efforts of the whole international community. In the quest for such responses the importance of the policy of non-alignment as an indispensable alternative for the resolution of crises and for the just solution of

international problems, is steadily growing. Non-aligned and other developing countries, national liberation movements, democratic and peace-loving forces throughout the world have become more active within the framework of the struggle for peace, universal détente and general progress in the world.

31. Non-aligned countries see in these developments a confirmation of the lasting values of the policy of non-alignment. This is a source from which the Non-Aligned Movement draws its strength in the struggle for the realization of its independent non-bloc and pivotal role. Through such efforts, the non-aligned countries will continue to confirm their capacity to deal with key problems of the world, to initiate actions and offer solutions based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the policy of non-alignment.

32. The Ministers emphasized the growing need and interest of all the peoples and Governments of the world for general and complete disarmament and noted with great satisfaction the convening, at the initiative of non-aligned countries, of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in the preparation of which all non-aligned countries have taken an active part to ensure success. Realizing that the special session will be a landmark in the process of realization of the objectives of general and complete disarmament, the Ministers urged the non-aligned as well as other countries to strengthen solidarity among themselves in order to make the objectives of general and complete disarmament a reality. In this regard, the Ministers further emphasized that the United Nations continued to be the appropriate forum for the attainment of these objectives.

IV. AFRICA

33. Reviewing the situation in Africa the Ministers noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in the field of decolonization, the latest example of which was the victory of the heroic people of Zimbabwe. The Ministers stressed, however, that the crucial problem was still the presence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

34. They acknowledged the courageous struggle of the African peoples, as a result of which the process of elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa had entered its final stage. In this connexion, the Ministers recalled that the year 1982 had been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, which represented a stronger commitment by the international community in the struggle against the racist régime.

35. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its persistent, unjustified and unprovoked acts of aggression and destabilization, and for waging an undeclared war against Angola which has resulted in extensive and considerable loss of life and property, as well as material damage to that country.

36. The Ministers demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of racist South African troops from all occupied portions of Angolan territory, and the

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payment of reparations to Angola for the damage it has suffered. They appealed to member states and all government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies for urgent material and moral support for the people of Angola.

37. The Ministers strongly deplored the veto cast in the United Nations Security Council on 31 August 1981 by the United States during the voting on the draft resolution that called for condemnation of South Africa for its attack on Angola, since that veto has encouraged racist South Africa to continue in its criminal activities.

38. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the concentration of South African troops along the borders with the People's Republic of Mozambique and strongly condemned the continual violations of its territorial sovereignty, through continued acts of aggression, subversion and economic sabotage, aimed at frustrating the consolidation of revolutionary process in that country. They fully support the people and the Government of Mozambique in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty. They call on all member states of the Non-Aligned Movement and other peace-loving countries to render maximum material, political and diplomatic support to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capabilities.

39. The Ministers expressed their indignation over the increased acts of sabotage by the apartheid régime of South Africa against the independent African States supporting the liberation struggle in southern Africa and over the kidnapping of citizens of those countries - in particular Lesotho, Swaziland, Madagascar and Seychelles. To that end, they commended the efforts of these countries and reaffirmed their total solidarity with them. The Ministers also resolved to extend to them all the assistance necessary to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

40. The Ministers paid well-deserved tribute particularly to the front-line States for their sacrifices in support of the total liberation of southern Africa. In this connexion, they called on member states of the Movement to extend all forms of support and assistance to these States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

41. The Ministers condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its acts of military aggression, economic pressure, political manoeuvres and acts of destabilization, particularly through the use of armed bandits and puppets, against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

42. The Ministers noted with deep concern that Namibia's independence continues to be obstructed by the intransigence and persistent refusal of the racist régime of South Africa to comply with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, in particular United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), which called on the apartheid régime to terminate its illegal occupation of that territory. They reaffirmed the legal responsibility of

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the United Nations for Namibia until its independence and strongly denounced all efforts by the racist usurpers and their Western allies to undermine that unique responsibility through fraudulent diplomatic actions. They once again demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification.

43. The Ministers strongly and vehemently condemned the racist régime for its massive militarization of Namibia, State terrorism, aggression, and political repression against the Namibian people. They reiterated their solidarity with the Namibian people and their support for the heroic struggle which it was waging under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, for genuine independence and territorial integrity including Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands.

44. In this context, they commended the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing, for the extension and intensification of the armed struggle, thus opening up new fronts inside Namibia. Accordingly, they urged all member states of the Movement to render increased support, and material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO to enable it to consolidate the victories won, and further intensify the struggle on all fronts.

45. The Ministers welcomed and endorsed the final communiqués of the summit meeting of the front-line States held in Maputo on 6 and 7 March 1982, and meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Front-Line States held in Lusaka on 23 January 1982 and in Dar-es-Salaam on 4 May 1982. They also strongly supported SWAPO's constructive proposal for a Geneva-type conference under United Nations auspices in order to break the present deadlock, where all the outstanding issues should be discussed and resolved together in a comprehensive manner so as to proceed with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay.

46. The Ministers again expressed full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the sole legal administering authority of Namibia until independence, and welcomed the appointment of the new United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and expressed their conviction that his appointment will enhance further the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its Mandate. The Ministers likewise welcomed and endorsed the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted on 13 May 1982 by the Council for Namibia.

47. In this connexion, they welcomed the decision of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to allow Namibia to participate as a full member in the Convention, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO.

48. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that, following the establishment of a Solidarity Fund by the Movement and an Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund by OAU to support the struggle of the Namibian people, through SWAPO, its sole, legitimate and authentic representative, significant contributions have already been made. They invited the attention of the members of the Movement to the earlier decision

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on the convening of a special pledging meeting of the Bureau to ensure provision of concrete material resources to SWAPO, and considered that such a meeting should be held as a matter of urgency.

49. The Ministers once again demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners held at Robben Island and in other Fascist jails, detention centres and concentration camps in apartheid South Africa and occupied Namibia, and that three SWAPO freedom fighters, Theofilus Jason (20), Jason Sagarias (20) and Lucas Malambo (22) who have been charged under the repressive "Terrorism Act" by the illegal Pretoria régime together with all the other captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocol thereto pending their release.

50. The Ministers strongly condemned those Western countries which collaborate with the illegal Pretoria régime in order to protect the status quo which guarantees their continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources and enslavement and exploitation of the African masses. They resolutely condemned and rejected the policy of the United States Administration and its campaign in southern Africa, reflected in its collaboration with racist South Africa and its campaign of hostile propaganda and disinformation against SWAPO as well as its attempts to characterize the national liberation movement and patriotic struggle in Namibia and in South Africa itself as an extension of the East-West confrontation.

51. The Ministers expressed their firm belief that the most effective way to counter the attempts to undermine the central role of the United Nations Security Council in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) is for the Council to meet urgently on the question of Namibia, and requested the non-aligned members of the Security Council to initiate effective action to this end.

52. The Ministers reaffirmed that there can be no peace, stability and security in southern Africa until the oppressive and illegal apartheid régime in South Africa is completely eradicated and replaced by a democratic and unitary state. They vehemently condemned the racist South African régime's policy of Bantustanization, militarization, brutal repression, torture, hangings and systematic murder of captured freedom fighters, as well as the continued oppression and exploitation of the blacks in that country.

53. The Ministers requested the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters. They also strongly condemned the recent confirmation of death sentences imposed by the apartheid régime on the ANC freedom fighters Lubisi, Mashigo and Manana and called for the strengthening of the world campaign to save their lives.

54. The Ministers demanded the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, including the oil embargo, which is systematically violated by the Western transnational corporations, against the obnoxious South African régime.

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They condemned the Pretoria régime for its intransigence and its refusal to comply with United Nations decisions and resolutions on Namibia, and they also denounced the manoeuvres aimed at obtaining international recognition of the illegitimate groups which it has established there.

55. In this regard, the Ministers deplored the veto cast in the United Nations Security Council on 30 April 1981 by the three Western permanent members against the draft resolution proposing comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

56. The Ministers strongly condemned all those countries which continue to maintain economic, military and nuclear collaboration with apartheid South Africa.

57. They also vehemently condemned the United States Government for its declared friendship and alliance with the Pretoria régime and for violating the arms embargo imposed on South Africa by Security Council resolution 418 (1977). The Ministers demanded an immediate end to all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, in view of the danger which such collaboration represents to regional and international peace.

58. They urged the non-aligned countries to mount a strong campaign in all international fora, especially at the Universal Postal Union (UPU), with a view to barring racist South Africa's readmission to the Union.

59. The Ministers noted that, in the face of mounting militancy by the patriotic forces of all ethnic groups, united on the basis of the objectives contained in the Freedom Charter, the apartheid régime has resorted to sordid divisive manoeuvres designed to split the so-called coloured and Asian people from this broad-based alliance in order to weaken the liberation struggle and perpetuate the status quo. The Ministers paid tribute to the authentic leaders of these two communities, who are part of the oppressed majority, for rejecting the proposed voting rights and representational seats as long as the 26 million other blacks remain disenfranchized.

60. The Ministers commended the African National Congress for its intensified mass political mobilization and armed struggle. They expressed solidarity with the valiant struggling people of South Africa on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of their national liberation movement, the African National Congress.

61. The Ministers reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle in all forms, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the oppressed people of South Africa and called for increased material assistance to the national liberation movement.

62. The Ministers recognized the heroic and relentless struggle that the African peoples are waging for their full independence. The role played in support of this struggle by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the United Nations, the Organization of the African Unity, the Nordic and the socialist countries, as well

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as other peace-loving forces, was highly commended by the meeting, especially as regards the situation in Namibia and South Africa.

63. The Ministers condemned the mercenary aggression committed by the agents of the Pretoria régime on 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles causing considerable damage to property and equipment of that country. They reaffirmed their support for the people of Seychelles. The Ministers also took note of the decision of the Security Council in resolution 507 (1982), establishing a Special Voluntary Fund for the Republic of Seychelles. In that regard, the Ministers appealed to all member States to contribute to the Fund, to enable the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by that mercenary aggression.

64. The Ministers denounced and condemned the cynical use of mercenaries in the fight against the liberation movements and the destabilization of independent States. In this connexion, the Ministers urgently appealed to all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to act in concert in order to facilitate the immediate adoption by the United Nations of a convention rendering illegal the recruitment, financing, training and use of mercenaries, as well as the granting of transit facilities.

65. The Ministers once again reviewed the situation of the Malagasy islands - Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India - and called on the parties concerned to undertake negotiations leading to the restoration of these territories to the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

66. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, the Ministers reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros.

67. They also expressed their active solidarity with the Comorian people in its legitimate efforts to recover this island and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

68. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the global results of the referendum for the entire Comorian territory held on 22 December 1974, and rejected any move for a separate referendum on Mayotte.

69. The Ministers recalled paragraph 96 of the New Delhi Declaration; the Communiqué of the Plenary Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 25 and 28 September 1981; and United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406 regarding the problem of Western Sahara; they reiterated their support for the Implementation Committee's efforts to solve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the 18th meeting of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Nairobi from 24 to 27 July 1981.

70. The Ministers expressed their concern over the risks of internationalization that would stem from foreign intervention, which would endanger peace and stability in the region.

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71. The Ministers appealed to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of OAU in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the decisions of OAU and of the United Nations and the United Nations Charter.

V. PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

72. The Ministers recalled the Declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana, and of the Ministerial Conference held in New Delhi, the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Kuwait, and the resolutions of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations on the "Question of Palestine" and "The Situation in the Middle East", resolutions ES-7/4 and ES-9/1 of the Seventh and Ninth Emergency Special Sessions. The Ministers expressed their deep and growing concern over Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy which transforms the region into one of the main hotbeds of tension and which, as part of the imperialist military escalation, endangers international peace and security.

73. The Ministers warned that the possibility of a new war was more imminent now than during the past months as a result of Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, southern Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory. Such policy and practices show that Israel continues to violate international law and other universally accepted forms, the principles and purposes of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Ministers considered that such policies and practices confirm that Israel is not a peace-loving member of the United Nations.

74. The Ministers condemned Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They reaffirmed that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and has no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever. They, further, expressed the full support of the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for and their solidarity with the just struggle of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against the Israeli occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territories.

75. The Ministers condemned Israel for refusing to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolution 497/81. They also condemned the United States of America, a permanent member of the Security Council, for its use of the veto on 20 January 1982, thus preventing the Security Council from taking appropriate measures against Israel for its refusal to carry out the provisions of Security Council 497/81.

76. The support that Israel receives from the United States of America is, in the Ministers' view, the decisive factor for the Zionist régime's pursuance of its unbridled policy of aggression, occupation and colonization in the occupied

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territories and persistence in its refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

77. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the Government of the United States' persistence in maintaining and expanding its strategic alliance with Israel in the region. This strategic alliance encourages Israel to persist in its expansionist and aggressive policies and confirms Israel's role as a veritable bridgehead for imperialism and an element threatening the stability of the countries in the Middle East and international peace and security.

78. The Ministers stressed the opposition of the non-aligned countries to the policy of pressures practised by the United States over other sovereign nations in its efforts to protect the Zionist aggressor and undermine the international rejection which its actions arouse. The Meeting stressed the positive demonstration of solidarity and unity displayed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries through the participation and action of its members in the Ninth Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, held in February 1982, and it considered it opportune to draw the attention of the Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, at the Seventh Summit Conference to all operative paragraphs of resolution 9/1.

79. The Ministers asserted that the question of Palestine and the Middle East conflict can only be settled in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. Such a settlement, under the United Nations auspices, must be just, comprehensive and lasting and should ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return, to exercise self-determination, to implement national independence and to establish an independent and sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980; 36/120 A to F, of 10 December 1981; and ES-7/4, of 30 April 1982.

80. The Ministers expressed their profound conviction that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should undertake, at the earliest possible time, the necessary actions to initiate contacts with all parties to the conflict in the Middle East, including the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to finding specific ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution that is conducive to peace, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions, as set forth in the preceding paragraph 64 and resolution ES-7/4 of 30 April 1982.

81. The Ministers further underlined that no solution will be complete, just and acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with the other parties concerned. Any action contrary to the above

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will be null and void and have no legal validity, since the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

82. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would jeopardize the right of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, violate the principles and resolutions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations or prevent the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and the Palestinian people's attainment and full exercise of their inalienable national rights.

83. Taking note of recent developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, the Ministers expressed their serious concern over the persistent efforts, actions, measures and on-going talks to enforce those provisions of the Camp David Accords, which purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem, declaring those provisions having no validity, and rejected all attempts at their extension.

84. The Ministers condemned the United States of America, a permanent member of the Security Council, for its veto on 20 April 1982, on a draft resolution in the Security Council, denouncing Israeli armed attack against Moslem worshippers in Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem (Al Quds), and demanding that Israel respect and abide by the relevant principles of international law.

85. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the deployment of foreign forces in or near the territories of non-aligned countries in the Middle East and emphasized the necessity of strict observance of the principles and the criteria on non-alignment in this regard.

86. The Ministers condemned Israel for its complete disregard of Security Council resolutions 465/80, 476/80 and 478/80, condemning the promulgation of the "basic law on Jerusalem", and condemned all Israeli measures aimed at Judaizing the Holy City of Jerusalem by altering its demographic composition, nature and status. They also strongly condemned Israel for the recent armed attack on Moslem worshippers within the holy precincts of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of The Rock) which is a direct consequence of Israel's occupation policy. The Ministers reaffirmed their decision to refuse to accord any recognition to the Israeli "basic law on Jerusalem" and again called on all States and organizations not to deal with Israeli institutions established in Jerusalem. They also reminded all States of their general duty under international law, not to deal with Israel, the occupying power, in any manner that might be construed by the latter as implying recognition of their illegal presence in Jerusalem. Accordingly, the Ministers condemned the decision of Costa Rica to re-establish her Embassy in Jerusalem, in violation of Security Council resolution 478/80 and called upon the Government of that country to rescind this decision. The Ministers also condemned the behaviour of some members of the Political Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the Council of Europe who attended the meeting of that Committee in Jerusalem last month. The Ministers also commended the principal stand of the other States and members of that Committee who boycotted that meeting.

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87. They called upon all countries to refrain from aiding or facilitating the implementation of Zionist schemes aimed at promoting the immigration of Jews from all over the world to Israel and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, so long as the Zionists continue to occupy these territories and refuse to allow the Palestinians to return to their homes or even recognize their right to return.
88. The Ministers condemned Israel's projected construction of a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, and asserted that such a project constitutes a grave act of aggression against the legitimate rights and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and imperils international peace and security. The Ministers called upon all countries to denounce this project and refrain from extending any form of support or assistance which might enable Israel to carry it out.
89. The Ministers recalled the resolution adopted by the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Algiers, that urged the non-aligned countries to boycott Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural spheres and in the sea and air sectors, following the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Noting that the above resolution has been disregarded despite the fact that Israel still persists in its policy of occupation, annexation and repression, they requested, once again, that all members of the Non-Aligned Movement abide by the above-mentioned resolution.
90. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the great increase in Israel's conventional and nuclear weapons, which enables it to continue its hostile policy and expansionist plans, and they called on all the countries and peoples in the world not to provide Israel with any military support - in terms of both material and human resources.
91. The Ministers also called on all countries not to conclude any military agreements with Israel, especially on the acquisition of Israeli arms and military matériel, since such agreements would enable Israel to develop its military capacity and, at the same time, strengthen its capabilities in pursuing its policies of colonization and annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.
92. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the growing collaboration between the racist régimes of Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, and they condemned that collaboration.
93. The Ministers expressed their recognition and commendation of the work of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and decided to urge the Security Council once again to adopt effective measures to implement the Committee's recommendations in accordance with resolution ES-7/2, adopted by the General Assembly at its Emergency Special Session on 19 July 1980. The meeting agreed to extend and support the work of the Committee in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the convening of which, with universal participation

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in 1984 at the latest, was decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/120 C.

94. The Ministers condemned all policies which frustrate the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable rights. In this respect, they deplored the hostile attitude of the Government of the United States of America toward the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and condemned the United States' misuse of the veto, which prevents the Security Council from taking action to support the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

95. The Ministers stressed that the support the non-aligned countries have given to the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their inalienable national rights was a responsibility and a duty dictated by the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They affirmed the right of Arab States and of the Palestine Liberation Organization to pursue the struggle in all military and political aspects and to use all possible means to frustrate any solution or arrangement reached at the expense of their territories and rights.

96. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political independence, and called for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425/79.

97. They expressed their deep concern over the situation resulting from Israel's intense campaign, threatening to intervene militarily in Lebanon, and while reiterating their condemnation of Israel's aggression and aggressive policy, they reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Lebanese Government, with regional and international endorsement, to restore the exclusive authority of the Lebanese State over all of its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

98. In this connexion, they welcomed Security Council resolution 501/82 and urged all States to render increased and sustained support to UNIFIL to exert their efforts to bring an end to the tragic situation which prevails in southern Lebanon.

99. The Ministers expressed their sincere hope that the Government of the United States of America would review its policy and attitude in a positive and constructive way with the view to enhancing the prospects for a just and lasting solution of the question of Palestine conducive to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

100. The Ministers firmly condemned the premeditated Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations and affirmed that such an attack, which could only be regarded as an act of State terrorism, once more revealed Israel's aggressive nature as a destructive imperialist tool aimed at undermining the cultural, scientific and economic development of Arab States, and they stressed the importance of adopting effective deterrent measures against Israel, including the

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suspension of its membership in the IAEA, particularly in view of the fact that it threatens to repeat its aggressive acts.

101. The Ministers considered the aggression to be a crime that concerned the non-aligned countries as a whole, since it constituted, inter alia, a violation of the non-aligned countries' right to possess scientific and technological knowledge. The Ministers therefore called for further solidarity and co-operation with Iraq and for support for its right and the right of all other non-aligned countries to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as part of their development programmes.

102. Taking note of the fact that, in accordance with resolutions ES-7/3 and ES-9/1, the United Nations General Assembly has established that Israel is not a peace-loving Member, and in view of Israel's negative attitude toward United Nations resolutions, the Ministers decided to recommend to the seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government that it should adopt specific coercive measures against it within the framework of the mandate of the General Assembly.

103. Stressing that the question of Palestine was the core of the Middle East conflict and that Israel's policy of aggression and expansionism and the support it receives from the United States were the main obstacles in the search for a solution to the question of Palestine and the restoration of peace in the Middle East, the Ministers of the non-aligned countries decided to urge that all non-aligned countries and other countries and organizations of the world fully implement the Final Declaration and the Action Programme adopted at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Kuwait on 5-8 April 1982. The Ministers considered that the adopted Action Programme was a positive guideline for consistent, concerted actions in support of the cause of the Palestinian people.

VI. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

104. The Ministers took note of the report submitted by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the PLO who had been asked by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in February 1981, to exert all possible efforts in order to contribute to the implementation of the principles of non-alignment with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

105. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the work done by the Group and requested them to continue, in accordance with their mandate, their efforts aimed at finding a just, peaceful and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict which has already caused considerable damage to life and property and which endangers peace in the region and undermines the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

VII. LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

106. The Ministers observed with satisfaction the Movement's growing influence in the region and advances in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all other forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States - influence and advances that constitute an important contribution to the efforts which the countries in the region are making to strengthen an independent policy free of all pressure and interference.

107. The Ministers expressed their full support for the Latin American and Caribbean countries' efforts to consolidate their national sovereignty, exert their sovereignty over their natural resources, and effect changes in their political, economic and social structures to benefit their people.

108. The Ministers urged all States to observe scrupulously the principles of non-aggression; to refrain from resorting to the use or threat of use of force; not to intervene or interfere in the internal and external affairs of States and, consequently, to refrain from exerting pressure: economic or military blockade; from threatening the use of military options; from holding destabilizing manoeuvres, etc. They likewise urged all States to recognize the right of all the peoples of the region to national self-determination, independence and sovereignty and their right to choose their own political, economic and social system, free from all types of external interference and pressure.

109. At the same time, they reiterated their concern over the tension that has continued to increase in the Caribbean, Central America and the South Atlantic, particularly as a result of the colonialist and imperialist policy of aggression and intervention.

110. The Ministers reiterated the decisions of previous Non-Aligned Conferences and Meetings in which they expressed their support for the Argentine Republic's right to the restitution of the Malvinas Islands and sovereignty over them. They recalled that the struggle against colonialism in all its forms is a basic principle of non-alignment, and reaffirmed their staunch solidarity with Argentina in its efforts to bring an end to the outdated colonial presence in the Malvinas Islands and to prevent its re-establishment.

111. The Ministers reiterated the need for full respect for the non-aligned principles of anti-colonialism, anti-neo-colonialism and opposition to any other form of foreign domination, full respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes between States and non-use of force in international relations.

112. The Ministers also acknowledged that the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands were an integral part of the Latin American region and that the military actions of the United Kingdom and the overt and covert actions and pressures of other developed countries harmed the entire region. In this

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connexion, they expressed their satisfaction with the solidarity and firm support which the Latin American countries were offering Argentina in its struggle against the British attempt to re-impose a colonial régime.

113. The Ministers denounced any attempt by the United Kingdom or any other power to establish military bases or impose security agreements on that Latin American territory against the sovereign will of the Argentine Republic, as a means of imposing imperialist domination in the area and as a serious threat to international peace and security throughout the South Atlantic region.

114. The Ministers deplored the military operations being undertaken in the South Atlantic, through the use of a large United Kingdom military contingent with the support and assistance of the United States. The Ministers demanded the immediate end of the United States military support and assistance and urged the immediate cessation of military operations. They also urged developed countries to refrain from encouraging the continuation or escalation of military operations in the South Atlantic and to cease engaging in hostile measures against the Argentine Republic and reiterated their support for and solidarity with Argentina in all its struggles to bring an end to the colonial presence in the Malvinas Islands.

115. They deplored the loss of life in the armed conflict in the South Atlantic, and stressed that the continuation of this conflict could have adverse consequences not only within Latin America but beyond it. They called for a cessation of the present hostilities and for a just, negotiated, peaceful and permanent settlement to the Malvinas question in accordance with Security Council resolutions 502 and 505 in their entirety and on the basis of the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 2621 (XXV), 3160 (XVIII) and 31/49 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

116. The Ministers expressed their support for the good office efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to find a fair, peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict in the South Atlantic.

117. The Ministers deplored the use of vetoes, on 4 June 1982, by two permanent members of the Security Council against a draft resolution of the Council aimed at achieving a cease-fire and implementing its own relevant resolutions in their entirety.

118. In the context of the principles set forth in paragraph 81, the Ministers expressed their uneasiness over the holding of military manoeuvres in the region, the attempts to destabilize the Governments of Grenada and Nicaragua and the policy of hostile acts against Cuba - all actions promoted and carried out by the United States.

119. The Ministers welcomed the widely-accepted proposals formulated by the Latin American members and observers of the Movement aimed at achieving pledges that can create in Central America and the Caribbean an atmosphere of peace, mutual respect and of necessary transformations yearned for by their peoples and that can

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safeguard regional peace and security. They called on the States concerned to negotiate on the basis of those peace proposals.

120. The Ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the situation in El Salvador has continued to deteriorate, since it was examined at the New Delhi Meeting, due to the continuation of imperialist intervention and repression, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

121. Likewise, they deplored the fact that the recent elections had not led to a solution of the situation in El Salvador.

122. They reiterated the pressing need to apply the relevant principles of the Movement: self-determination, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

123. They called for a solution with the participation of all the representative political forces, as set forth in the French-Mexican declaration and in the proposal which was presented by the Nicaraguan Government on behalf of the FMLN-FDR.

124. Recalling the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference, the Ministers observed that another dangerous hotbed of tension in the area was located in Guatemala, where imperialist intervention and repression have not ceased.

125. The Ministers observed with great concern the increase in the serious threats of intervention and destabilizing manoeuvres against Nicaragua, including measures of economic blockade, constant violations of its airspace and territorial waters and attacks along its borders and the launching by the United States of a slander campaign against the legitimate Nicaraguan Government. The Ministers recalled the United Nations Security Council meeting on the threats of intervention in Nicaragua and deplored the United States veto of the resolution submitted by Panama and Guyana. The Ministers welcomed the proposals presented in the United Nations by the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction for easing the present situation of tension in Central America and the Caribbean. The Ministers requested all the non-aligned countries to express their firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people.

126. The Ministers noted and welcomed Nicaragua's wish to be elected member of the Security Council for 1983-1984.

127. The Ministers expressed their concern over the military, political and economic pressures that the imperialists are bringing to bear on Grenada; measures of economic boycott; hostile propaganda; the holding of military naval manoeuvres near its territory; and the violation of its airspace, with the intention of destabilizing the Government of that country. The Ministers expressed their continued support for the Government and people of Grenada.

128. The Ministers drew attention to the present United States Government's increased threats of military aggression, intensification of the blockade and

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application of new economic measures against Cuba, and denounced and condemned them. They reiterated their denunciation of the blockade and economic threats to which Cuba has been subjected for 21 years, now aggravated by new restrictive measures against that nation's trade and financial or credit relations.

129. The Ministers reiterated their full support for the Cuban people's just demands that the United States return the territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base, end its blockade and threats against Cuba and pay compensation for the considerable material losses suffered by the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and imperialist acts of aggression of all kinds.

130. The Ministers noted as positive the United States relinquishment and peaceful restitution to Panama on 31 March 1982 of judicial, police and prison jurisdiction in the Panamanian territory of the former Panama Canal Zone. They also pointed out that Law 9670 of the United States Congress was indefensible, as it is incompatible with and violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. They also expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian Government and people and advocated full compliance with the Canal treaties and absolute respect for the neutrality of interoceanic transportation.

131. The Ministers called on all States to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and to help promote its economic development.

132. Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of Guyana, the Ministers expressed concern over certain developments in respect of Venezuela's territorial claim against Guyana which have caused deep apprehensions in Guyana, a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

133. The Ministers took note of the statement by the observer of Venezuela in which he expressed his Government's readiness for and commitment to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

134. They reaffirmed that use or threat of use of force in settlement of disputes is inadmissible; that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of countries should be respected, that no State should try to interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of other States and that all differences or claims which may exist between States should be settled by peaceful means in order that peaceful relations should prevail among States.

135. They called for a peaceful and just solution to the controversy on the basis of the above-mentioned principles and in strict conformity with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

136. Reaffirming the need to eliminate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Ministers reiterated their support for the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) to self-determination and independence. Taking note of the resolutions of the Committee of 24, contained in the report by that Committee adopted at the thirty-sixth

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session of the United Nations General Assembly, they urged the member countries of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to support the initiative of including the case of Puerto Rico as a separate item on the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

137. They reiterated their support for the legitimate demands for freedom and independence of those Latin American and Caribbean peoples still subjected to colonial domination and rule and urged that resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly be applied to those Territories.

138. The Ministers expressed their support for Suriname's efforts to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to build its future in accordance with the interests of its people.

139. Considering the resolutions on Chile contained in the Final Declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference, held in Havana, the Ministers reiterated their decision to devote attention to the situation in that country and to intensify solidarity with the Chilean people.

140. The Ministers also requested strict compliance with the resolutions on Chile adopted at the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, especially as regards ending the state of emergency, re-establishing the Chilean people's democratic institutions and achieving full respect for individual and collective human rights, which are being trampled on.

141. Finally, they expressed their concern over the Chilean authorities' increased economic, political and military dependence on United States imperialism.

142. The Ministers once more reaffirmed the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty.

143. Bearing in mind the serious situation prevailing in the region, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, the Ministers decided to recommend that the Heads of State or Government should consider during the Seventh Summit the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Bureau at the ministerial level, to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, to examine the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean.

VIII. CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

144. The Ministers expressed their concern over the intensification of tension in Europe and over the dangerous and growing stockpiling of weapons in the continent, which further aggravates block confrontation and endangers international peace and security.

145. They welcomed the efforts of the non-aligned and neutral States to ease international tension in Europe, in keeping with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

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146. The Ministers reaffirmed the close interconnexion between the security problems of Europe and the Mediterranean. They called on all States participating in the CSCE to contribute at the Madrid Meeting towards achieving results that would strengthen international peace and security.

147. In this context, the Ministers supported the efforts of the non-aligned members participating in the CSCE to ensure that, with regard to questions relating to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, all non-aligned members in the Mediterranean region should be allowed to participate in the CSCE with the view of achieving the common objectives as defined in the Mediterranean chapter of the Helsinki Final Act.

148. The Ministers welcomed the growing rôle and importance of the co-operation between neutral and non-aligned countries within the CSCE process, as promoters of the strengthening of security and co-operation in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. They considered that the neutral and non-aligned countries are becoming more and more a new, positive factor of European relations. Their efforts on the European plane are complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement aimed at the positive transformation of international relations as a whole and at the promotion of peace and prosperity in the world.

IX. THE MEDITERRANEAN

149. The Ministers expressed their concern over the increase in tensions in the Mediterranean, due to the persistence of hotbeds of crisis, mainly as a result of Israel's constant policy of aggression, the stockpiling of weapons and build-up of military forces in the region.

150. The non-aligned countries are striving to transform the Mediterranean into a region free from crisis and conflicts, and are endeavouring to find just and lasting solutions to the hotbeds of crisis on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the policy of non-alignment; to eliminate tension and confrontation, to stop and reverse the arms race, to eliminate the injustice in the international economic relations, and to seek to further promote good neighbourly relations and comprehensive co-operation.

151. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the attack by the United States on 19 August 1981 on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, recalled that it constituted a threat to international peace and security and underlined the dangerous implications on the efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to create a zone of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

152. The Ministers expressed the Movement's support for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the defence of its territorial integrity and solidarity in its struggle to withstand economic pressures imposed upon that country by the United States.

153. The Ministers reaffirmed their respect and support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Malta and recalled the

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recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries urging guarantees from member States requested by Malta to assure its political independence and its continued commitment to peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

154. In this context, the Ministers took note of and welcomed the progress so far achieved, as well as the desire of Malta to seek membership of the Security Council for the years 1983-84.

155. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the delimitation dispute between Libya and Malta has now been settled through reference to judicial arbitration.

156. The Ministers supported the further involvement of the United Nations in the programme of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation based on the principles of the right of people under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence, of equal security for all, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, inviolability of frontiers, non-use of force, peaceful solution of disputes, just and lasting solution of the existing problems and crises on the basis of relevant resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment, respect for the sovereignty over natural resources and the right of nations to decide freely on their own fate without foreign pressure and interference.

X. QUESTION OF CYPRUS

157. The meeting reiterated its full solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed its respect for that country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment.

158. The Ministers also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. The Bureau welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

159. Furthermore, the Ministers stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, the respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, the speedy tracing and accounting of those missing and they condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus. They consider that the de facto situation created by the force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

160. While hailing the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the accelerated continuation of the intercommunal talks, the Ministers noted with concern the lack of progress in those talks and expressed their hope that the talks would be carried out meaningfully and constructively so

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as to lead to a speedy, mutually acceptable solution of the problem, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations starting with General Assembly resolution 3212 endorsed by Security Council resolution 365/74 and the decisions and declarations of the non-aligned, which they reaffirmed, and the High-Level Agreements of February 12, 1977, and of May 19, 1979.

161. The Ministers also suggested that the non-aligned contact group accept the new invitation issued by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and visit that Republic in order to make an on-the-spot study of the situation, if events make this necessary.

XI. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

162. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Ministers expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as some of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

163. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. The Ministers also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which would need the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, the Ministers noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XII. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

164. The Ministers noted with grave concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, the Ministers viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the New Delhi Ministerial Conference held in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full

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respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

165. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of State.

XIII. KOREA

166. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, set forth in the joint North-South statement of July 4, 1972.

167. The Conference expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XIV. INDIAN OCEAN

168. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the continuous escalation of the great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They further noted that the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as contained in the 1971 United Nations Declaration (United Nations General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971) and as considered at the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of July 1979, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, was being systematically nullified by the escalation of military preparations by the great Powers.

169. The military activity of the great Powers in all forms and manifestations had intensified and there had been a marked deterioration in the climate of peace and security in the region. The Ministers reiterated the concern expressed by them at

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the Sixth Summit and the Ministerial Meeting in New Delhi over the dangerous tension in the area being caused by the expansion of existing foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as the search for new base facilities. The Ministers recalled the warning of the Ministerial Meeting at New Delhi against the continuous intervention and interference by the great powers in the internal affairs of the littoral and hinterland States threatening their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

170. The Ministers reaffirmed their determination to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1983 and pledged support for the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the Conference despite the unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some members which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They recalled in particular General Assembly resolutions 34/80 B, 35/150 and 36/90 which called upon the Ad Hoc Committee to complete all preparations for the Colombo Conference. They stressed further that the Ad Hoc Committee should work strictly within its mandate and urged all States to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and called on the great Powers and other major maritime users to initiate a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area as a first step towards the eventual elimination of the great Power presence and the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

171. The Meeting reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in convening a summit conference on the Indian Ocean, to be held in Tananarive.

172. The Ministers recognized the need for drawing up an international agreement applicable to all countries interested in peace and security in the Indian Ocean zone. They took note of the proposal of holding a conference in Tananarive, whose basic aims, according to the Malagasy Government, would be to guarantee freedom and security for civil maritime navigation; the progressive, controlled reduction of the forces and arms deployed in the Indian Ocean area; the dismantling of all foreign military bases installed in the territory or in the seas of all the littoral countries; and the application of measures and procedures that would facilitate the establishment of a demilitarized, denuclearized area in the Indian Ocean. It would be necessary to hold consultations on this proposal at the regional level. The Ministers call on all the non-aligned countries to consider the proposal of holding a conference in Tananarive.

XV. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

173. The Ministers welcomed the holding of the forthcoming Second Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament convened as a result of the initiative of the non-aligned countries, which will be an appropriate forum for launching serious constructive negotiations leading to the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and in this regard appreciated

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the contribution made by the Working Group on Disarmament of the Non-Aligned Countries, at United Nations Headquarters.

174. In view of the great importance attached to the achievement of the goals of disarmament, particularly in the context of the present international situation, the Ministers decided to issue a Special Communiqué addressed to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament.

XVI. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

175. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the continuation of pressures, interventions and interference in the internal affairs in many countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. They affirmed that pressures constitute a part of attempts to broaden the frontiers of spheres of influence and great Power designs to impose themselves as the sole and only arbiters in international relations. They emphasized that the policies of intervention and interference, pressures and the threat or use of force against sovereign States endanger international peace and security.

176. The Ministers noted with great satisfaction that the efforts of the non-aligned countries over the years had successfully culminated in the adoption of a Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States by the Thirty-sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Ministers re-affirmed their dedication to the principles contained in the Declaration and called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration and to observe its principles in their dealings with other States and in order to promote efforts aimed at the general reduction of tensions and conflicts in all parts of the world.

XVII. PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

177. Recalling the decisions of previous non-aligned gatherings on the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the Ministers expressed deep concern that recently there had been an exacerbation of disputes which lead to armed conflicts between States, including members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Conflicts between non-aligned States themselves, besides causing enormous suffering to the peoples of the countries concerned, jeopardized the unity of the Movement and weakened its capacity for action.

178. The Ministers stressed that in their mutual relations, non-aligned countries should be consistently guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment on the settlement of disputes as defined at the Ministerial Meeting in Belgrade in 1978 and reaffirmed at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana in 1979, and should seek political solutions to their disputes on the basis of strict respect for these principles. They expressed their readiness to render their assistance to this end.

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179. The Ministers recalled that, in this context, the Sixth Summit had commended for serious and careful consideration, the Working Paper of Sri Lanka regarding a commission for the settlement of border disputes within the Non-Aligned Movement and that the Ministerial Meeting in New Delhi had recommended that careful attention be given to this document as well as to the proposals submitted by Yugoslavia and other members. In accordance with the decisions of the Plenary of Ministers and Heads of Delegations attending the Thirty-sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Meeting set up a Working Group whose composition will be decided on the basis of ongoing consultations to carefully study these documents as well as any other proposals that may be made with a view to presenting to the Seventh Summit a report.

XVIII. SECTION ON INFORMATION

180. The Conference recalled the decision made at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana in September 1979 to establish a Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Sri Lanka. They noted the steps taken by the Government of Sri Lanka to establish this Centre in Colombo. They also noted that UNESCO is carrying out a study on the feasibility of computerising the information which will be available at this Centre.

181. The Conference reiterates the call of member States made at Havana in 1979 to render to Sri Lanka all possible assistance to establish the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre by making available to Sri Lanka the documents adopted at various conferences and meetings of non-aligned countries. The Conference recommends to member States to study the feasibility report of UNESCO, when it is made available, and to render all other assistance that may be necessary to the Government of Sri Lanka to implement the project fully at an early date.

XIX. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT, IN BAGHDAD

182. The Ministers stated that they were convinced that the holding of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government in Baghdad in September 1982 would constitute an important moment in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement and would serve to reaffirm the principles and objectives of the Movement and to consolidate the unity and strengthen the action of the non-aligned countries as an independent world factor in international relations.

183. The Ministers stressed the importance of obtaining the widest possible participation by the non-aligned countries in the preparations for the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, in Baghdad, in order to ensure its success.

184. The Ministers examined the draft agenda of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government and recommended that it be adopted as a broad basis for discussion in Baghdad of the international political and economic situation.

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185. The Co-ordinating Bureau in New York will have the task of co-ordinating the necessary preparations for the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, in close co-operation with Iraq, the host country, and Cuba, current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. In accordance with the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference, ratified at the Sixth Summit Conference, the New York Bureau will act as the Preparatory Committee for the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government.

B. ECONOMIC PART

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Bureau underlined the validity of the assessment at the Havana Summit and at the New Delhi Ministerial Meeting of 1981 that the ever-worsening world economic crisis reflected underlying structural maladjustments and a fundamental disequilibrium in the global economy with persistent inequality and lack of equity in international economic relations. Several of the developed countries were pursuing policies contrary or unfavourable to the interests of the developing countries. Recent years have witnessed an increasing tendency of some developed countries to adopt inward looking policies to solve their domestic problems at the expense of international economic co-operation and the economies of developing countries.

2. This trend had been accompanied by a serious erosion of the spirit of multilateral economic co-operation through the adoption of policies and practices by some developed countries, which ran counter even to agreed goals and objectives of multilateral economic co-operation as expressed in the Declaration and the Program of Action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. There had, therefore, been a virtual stalemate in international negotiations for the restructuring of international economic relations. Such negative trends had cumulatively led to a further widening of the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries, which had become not only a dominant contradiction in the international economic relations but also a latent source of political instability in the world. The Bureau reaffirmed its view that the existing international economic system was unable to provide adequate and equitable support to the development of the developing countries and did not permit them to play an effective role in international decision-making.

3. The Bureau expressed grave concern over the mounting tensions in the world, which contributed to the deterioration of the international political climate with its inevitable grave consequences for the world economy and international economic relations. The Bureau likewise voiced its firm belief that promoting peace and achieving development being interdependent, complementary and inseparable objectives in international relations, they should be pursued simultaneously. The Bureau, therefore, reaffirmed unyielding commitment of non-aligned countries to promote a major restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the NIEO which is an integral part of the general struggle of the peoples for their political, economic, cultural and social liberation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony.

4. The Bureau again emphasized the paramount importance of consolidating political independence of non-aligned countries through economic emancipation. The Bureau also emphasized that the movement of non-aligned countries in order to fulfil its historic mission, should continue its struggle to enable all developing

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countries to strengthen their political and economic independence, to exercise unreserved and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities.

5. The Bureau reiterated the right of non-aligned and other developing countries to defend and to exercise their sovereignty as well as the right to free themselves from any form of domination, political or economic, whatever its source be. The Bureau deplored the increasing tendency towards all forms of economic aggression against non-aligned and other developing countries and in this respect, strongly rejected the use and in some cases the intensification of economic blockades, sanctions or other measures of coercion or blackmail against developing countries. In this context, the Bureau expressed profound concern over the action taken against a non-aligned country and recalling resolution No. 3 on economic security of the Algiers Summit, called for immediate revocation of such measures.

6. The Bureau recalled that the non-aligned countries have always played a catalytic and pivotal role in the field of international economic relations, through such major conceptual inputs as the call for collective self-reliance among developing countries; and for Global Negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development with a view to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

7. The Bureau considered it imperative to maintain and strengthen the unity and joint negotiating capacity of the non-aligned and other developing countries on the basis of unity, complementarity, equity and mutual benefit and reiterated the need for the intensification of economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries as an integral part of their efforts towards the establishment of NIEO. This would not only increase their bargaining strength and countervailing power in negotiations with the developed countries but would serve as an important instrument towards promoting individual and collective self-reliance of non-aligned and other developing countries based on complementarities of need, potential and resources.

8. The Bureau emphasized that such co-operation is not a substitute for North-South co-operation and does not relieve the developed countries from their responsibilities and commitments towards the developing countries.

II. ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

9. The world economic crisis has attained unparalleled dimensions. The Bureau expressed its deep concern at the alarming worsening of the international situation, both in the political and economic fields, and the lack of progress in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The continued deterioration of economic conditions in the world, with its grave consequences for the economies of the developing countries reveals a crisis of a structural nature and has become one of the most serious and potentially disruptive political problems of our times. The Bureau regretted that a few developed countries still lack the positive political will to take urgent measures to achieve effective and

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equitable solutions to the present world economic crisis and it was convinced of the need to restructure the existing international economic order and to lessen international political tensions.

10. Having reviewed the world economic situation, the Ministers expressed deep concern at the impact of the economic crisis on the economies of developing countries.

11. The deceleration in economic activity and growth; the sharp increase in the balance of payments deficits of developing countries; the steady deterioration in terms of trade of developing countries; the high levels of unemployment and inflation; the deleterious effects of high interest rates with the growing burden of external indebtedness of developing countries; the serious decline in multilateral concessional flows for development; the insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies, the protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries against imports from developing countries and the consequent insufficiency and declining demand for the exports of developing countries, the rigid and unfavourable terms for transfer of technology; the obstacles and limitations imposed on the access of the developing countries to international capital markets and to requisite technology; the harshening of the conditionality of financial and technical assistance, the deliberate manipulation of prices of raw materials; and the renewed vigour in the application of such concepts as graduation, selectivity and differentiation by the developed countries in their trade with developing countries, have all seriously hindered the efforts of the developing countries to achieve growth in their economies, to service their external debts, meet their essential import requirements of food, energy, and industrial products and promote economic development. These were symptoms of deep crisis requiring urgent and effective measures on the part of the international community.

12. The developments described above have had a profound asymmetrical impact on the economies of the developing countries, shifting the burden of adjustments on them and making them the principal victims of the world economic crisis owing to their vulnerability.

13. This adverse impact on the economies of the developing countries has been particularly grave for the least developed countries and the most seriously affected countries. Their growth rate has been halved since 1978, current accounts deficits have more than doubled since 1978, and they have witnessed an actual decline in their per capita, GDP in recent years.

14. The Bureau was disturbed at the emergence of certain trends that run counter to the agreed objectives of multilateral economic co-operation as expressed in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The Bureau was particularly concerned by the excessive emphasis given to bilateralism, often based on selectivity and the so-called free international market forces, at the expense of multilateral economic co-operation. The channels of multilateral economic co-operation, through which such economic problems could best be tackled, were being steadily and seriously eroded due to the refusal of a

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minority of developed countries to engage seriously in meaningful negotiations with developing countries both on global and sectoral levels. In this context, the Bureau stressed that the policies and practices followed by some developed countries posed a grave threat to the very basis and rationale of multilateral development and financing institutions such as the IDA. Not only has the flow of resources to such institutions been significantly reduced at a time when development assistance and improvements in its character are most called for, but there has also been a trend to use these institutions for influencing national policies and priorities of recipient developing countries. The Bureau considered such actions and attempts as self-defeating and counter-productive. The inadequate transfer of real financial resources for development was also evidenced in slowing down of ODA, the uncertainties and decline in voluntary contributions to different programmes and Funds of the United Nations system. In this context, the Bureau firmly reiterated the need for continued and strengthened commitment to a further enhancement of multilateral economic co-operation through substantially higher levels of public multilateral flows of finance for development, particularly in areas which are critically important for the development of the developing countries.

15. The Bureau noted that the serious economic situation had been accompanied by an unleashing of the arms race, posing a grave threat to world security, global economic stability and, particularly the development of the developing countries. The Bureau emphasized that international security cannot be based only on East-West détente but must be based on the shared interests of nations in survival and world development.

16. The Bureau emphasized the interdependent character of the international economic situation - increasing inter-relationship of problems, inter-connexion of their solutions and growing interdependence of nations - and deplored the futility of any one developed country attempting to find solutions in isolation. Several developed countries had realized the inevitability of interdependence and were willing to undertake changes implied in giving practical shape to these concepts. The Bureau urged these countries to intensify their efforts to convince their partners of the need to recognize the long-term commonality of the interests of the developed and developing countries alike, which should contribute to real re-structuring of international economic relations. The Bureau emphasized the need for developed countries to follow policies in areas of trade, development, money and finance that were mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries and also to ensure that short-term policies promoting inequality, exploitation and dependence do not obstruct or distract the re-structuring of the international economy.

17. The Bureau drew attention to the vast human and material resources which were being wasted on the unproductive arms race causing a considerable drain on the resources which could be usefully devoted to development and which was one of the major impediments to establish the NIEO. Concrete progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would release substantial additional resources for socio-economic development,

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particularly of the developing countries. The Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries should generate the necessary pressure towards achieving this end, seeking effective measures to put an end to the arms race and seeking increased resources to be earmarked by developed countries for development programmes in developing countries by reducing expenditure on armaments, thus promoting international peace and security at the same time.

III. PRESENT STATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER; GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

18. The Bureau reviewed the present situation with regard to negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and particularly, the launching of the Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development. The Bureau expressed deep concern that despite all constructive efforts by the non-aligned and other developing countries since the Sixth Summit at Havana, no agreement had been reached so far on procedure, agenda and time-frame and indeed on the short "enabling" resolution for the launching of Global Negotiations. The Bureau expressed regret over the undue delay in the launching of Global Negotiations.

19. The Bureau reaffirmed its conviction that the present unjust international economic system, already in crisis, demands a structural reform which could only result from a global and integrated approach to the present world economic problems with the participation of all countries and resulting in agreed solution and the establishment of the NIEO that will be lasting and beneficial to all. The Bureau recalled that the Global Negotiations, as called for in resolution 9 of the Sixth Summit Conference and as enunciated in resolution 34/138 for the General Assembly remained the most important and far-reaching endeavour of the international community to tackle the problems of the world economy in a coherent simultaneous and integrated manner, treating all issues in their interrelationship, through a process in which the UNGA should play a central role. The Bureau commended the draft resolution of the Group of 77 tabled on 31 March 1981 which, while reflecting a firm adherence to basic principles, showed considerable balance and flexibility in accommodating the concerns of the developed countries and offering the possibility for launching the Global Negotiations. The Bureau took note with satisfaction of the political commitment to Global Negotiations expressed by most developed countries and, in particular, welcomed the willingness indicated by them to accept the compromise proposal made by the Group of 77 for an immediate launching of Global Negotiations. The Bureau regretted that one major developed country has failed to respond in a correspondingly flexible and constructive spirit.

20. The Bureau, therefore, urged the country responsible for the deadlock to accept the inevitable necessity of Global Negotiations for achieving meaningful international economic co-operation which is in the interests of both developed and developing countries and for international peace and security.

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IV. CONCURRENT EFFORTS IN AREAS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

21. The Bureau regretted that not only has the launching of Global Negotiations been delayed but there has been no progress in other forums dealing with the North-South issues betraying an absence of the requisite political will on the part of some developed countries.

22. The continuously worsening world economic crisis and the negligible progress achieved so far in the establishment of NIEO, following the adoption of resolution 3201 (S-VI) and resolution 3202 (S-VI) by the Sixth Special Session threatened serious consequences for international economic co-operation as well as peace and security.

23. The Bureau recalled that resolution 34/138 had specified that Global Negotiations should not involve any interruption of or have any adverse effect upon the negotiations in other United Nations forums but should reinforce and draw upon them. The Bureau stressed that efforts should be made concurrently to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, financial flows and trade in the forthcoming conferences or meetings of specialized agencies on an urgent basis.

24. The Bureau stressed the importance of the Group of 77 as a united negotiating body of the developing countries in the context of the implementation of the NIEO and called for continued solidarity among its members. They re-affirmed that the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries would continue to play a catalytic role in the Group of 77 by formulating, adopting and implementing policy decisions regarding international economic co-operation for development.

V. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

25. The Bureau showed great concern over the fact that the present world economic situation and the economic policies applied by many developed countries have converged to keep the developing countries from attaining the growth rates established in the International Development Strategy. The Bureau urged developed countries to fulfil their commitments under the IDS and to implement as early as possible the policy measures envisaged therein. The Bureau called on the non-aligned and other developing countries to keep under review the implementation of IDS for the Third United Nations Decade and to propose necessary actions in the United Nations General Assembly and other fora.

VI. CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

26. The Bureau assessed the extent of implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in the light of efforts for the establishment of the new international economic order and called upon those developed countries who have not accepted the Charter to reexamine their position and to abide by its principles and provisions. The Bureau therefore called for a thorough review of the Charter's implementation during a forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

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VII. RAW MATERIALS

27. The Bureau reiterated its serious concern over the continuing drop in the already low, unjust and inequitable prices of raw materials and other primary commodities exported by the developing countries. This situation together with the systematic rise in the prices of developing countries' imports and the reinforcement of measures of various types in the developed countries, has resulted in an even sharper deterioration in the terms of trade and consequently a substantial reduction of the purchasing power of the exports of primary products as well as export-earnings of the developing countries.

28. The Bureau stressed the urgency of adopting measures to restructure international commodity markets with a view to improving the real export earnings from commodity exports of developing countries. The Bureau, therefore, stressed that a genuine restructuring of the international market should be undertaken by the international community for the adoption of measures to protect and improve the purchasing power of the unit value of export earnings of developing countries by providing a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials and other goods and services exported to the developed countries and the prices of goods and services imported from these countries.

29. The Bureau reiterated its concern over the slow progress in concluding international commodity agreement within the framework of the integrated programme and urged all countries particularly developed countries to take necessary steps to facilitate early conclusion of set agreements as envisaged in UNCTAD resolution 93 (IV). It also stressed the importance of increasing the developing countries' participation in the processing, transportation, marketing and distribution of the said commodities and of establishing a system of international co-operation in line with UNCTAD resolution 124 (V) without further delay.

30. With regard to the Common Fund for Commodities, the Bureau considered it a useful instrument and called on all Governments, especially the developing countries to sign and ratify the Agreement of the Common Fund and to take urgent steps to make the Fund effectively operational. The Bureau also recalled that the New Delhi Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries agreed that the headquarters of the Common Fund for Commodities be located in a developing country. In this context the Bureau welcomed the offer of the Philippines to host the Fund.

VIII. TRADE

31. The Bureau noted that the critical situation facing developing countries in their trade with developed countries was a consequence of the prevailing international economic system.

32. This situation continues to be aggravated by the trade policies pursued by a significant group of developed countries which call for the liberalization of trade while increasing and diversifying their protectionist measures. Consequently,

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non-tariff barriers have proliferated, and attempts to abandon multilateralism in favour of bilateralism, often on a selective basis, are increasingly evident. In this regard, the Bureau demanded that these developed countries adopt quick, effective measures to put an end to these harmful practices and policies and urged them to take a positive stand to promote the adoption of specific measures by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board sessions. The Bureau also requested the Board to take definite steps and abide by the timeframe so as to achieve concrete results at the Sixth UNCTAD. The Bureau reiterated the demand contained in the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government for guaranteeing access for commodities and products from developing countries to the market of the developed countries.

33. The Bureau emphasized the need for preparation of a timebound programme for phasing out all barriers to trade affecting imports from developing countries imposed by developed countries, with provisions for monitoring and evaluation of action taken and for preparation of programme of action for structural adjustments in specific product sectors.

34. The Bureau stressed the need for the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to prepare actively for UNCTAD VI and called upon them to ensure that the Conference deals adequately with all the key issues in the field of trade, development and related areas, in accordance with the common position adopted by the members of the Group of 77 on the agenda of the Conference.

35. The Bureau urged all the developed countries to show a constructive attitude and particularly called upon those among them who have obstructed so far the adoption of decisions during major negotiations to demonstrate the requisite political will in order to ensure a real success of UNCTAD VI.

36. In this context and in view of the difficult international situation, the Bureau underlined the imperative need for UNCTAD VI, which would constitute a universal negotiating forum, to reach solutions commensurate with the seriousness of the problems of the developing countries and which took fully into account the structural nature of the present crisis in the world economy.

37. In connexion with the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo Round), the Ministers expressed their concern over inadequate participation of developing countries in the committees that implement the codes and agreements resulting from the negotiations and stated the need to formulate specific provisions regarding special treatment for developing countries so that such multilateral instruments become viable.

38. The Bureau noted that the forthcoming Ministerial meeting of the GATT contracting parties to be held in November 1982 provided an opportunity to focus the attention of the international trading community on the functioning of the multilateral trading system and to improve the system for the benefit of all nations. This Ministerial meeting would also provide a forum in which developing countries could seek an examination of the very framework of GATT in an attempt to

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reverse negative trends and distortions which have led to its erosion over the years. The Bureau called for the non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify their preparations for the GATT Ministerial Conference in order to have their problems treated as priority issues and to ensure adequate solutions.

39. The Bureau felt that non-aligned and other developing countries should seek to focus on the unfinished work of the Tokyo Round at the forthcoming GATT Ministerial meeting on the basis of the "work programme" agreed to, with priorities and viable and positive arrangements for "safeguards", better surveillance machinery, "transparency", etc.

40. The Bureau also stressed the urgent need for dismantling the system of restrictions to which trade in agricultural products - a sector of vital importance for the developing countries - is subjected. The Bureau expressed their concern over the restrictive provisions embodied in the new extension of the Multifiber Agreements and, for this reason, urged that the said agreement be applied flexibly in connexion with exports from the developing countries.

41. The Bureau denounced the economic actions taken against the Argentine Republic, and it strongly deplored the adoption of unjustified trade measures taken without any consultation in violation of the articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. 1/ Likewise it strongly appealed to those countries that have imposed economic sanctions against Argentina to lift them and help bring about peace in the troubled South Atlantic area.

42. The Bureau reaffirmed the principles established in the Generalized System of Preferences regarding nonreciprocity and nondiscrimination and reiterated that the GSP should be a permanent element in the policies of developed countries. The Bureau reiterated the importance of giving greater coverage for products included in the GSP, mainly those representing the bulk of exports from developing countries. It also stressed the need to achieve a consolidation of margins of preference and adequate compensation for the narrowing of such margins as a result of the multilateral trade negotiations. It reaffirmed that the GSP should not be used as a means for political and economic influence. The Bureau resolutely opposed the application of the concept of gradualism, under which special differentiated treatment may be suspended when it is considered that a developing country does not meet the requirements for being granted preferences.

IX. INDUSTRIALIZATION

43. The Bureau reaffirmed the need for a restructuring of the world industrial capacities in order to promote the industrial development of the developing countries.

1/ The United Republic of Cameroon expressed reservations concerning the first sentence of this paragraph.

44. The Bureau reiterated their concern over the obstacles that the present international economic system, compounded by the critical world economic situation imposes on the attainment of the objectives of the developing countries reaching a 25 per cent share in world industrial production and 30 per cent share in the world trade in manufacture by the year 2000 as set out in the Lima Declaration of 1975 and the IDS. Traditional difficulties for the access of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from those countries to the markets of developed countries have recently worsened due to growing protectionist barriers in these countries. Little progress has been made to alleviate these difficulties since the Sixth Summit Conference, mainly in the key areas of industrial financing, redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries, the transfer of technology, the strengthening and widening of the system of consultations and the setting up of a permanent negotiating body for UNIDO. The Bureau also stressed the importance of implementing the United Nations resolutions concerning industrialization decade in Africa, and the essential role of UNIDO towards the achievement of this goal. The Bureau urged States which have not done so, to urgently ratify the UNIDO constitution to transform it to a specialized agency without further delay.

45. The Bureau recalled the measures proposed in the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action adopted in 1980 as being essential elements for improving the existing environment for industrial development of developing countries. It stressed that progress needs to be made on improving the terms for technology transfer between developed and developing countries as well as for technological co-operation among developing countries. In this context it felt that some attention needs to be given to increasing financial flows to developing countries as well as to the long-term balanced redeployment of industries.

46. The Bureau recalled the recommendation of the May 1981 Caracas High-Level ECDC Conference on Industrialization and called for their speedy implementation. In this context the Bureau welcomed the Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the field of capital goods held in Algiers from 10 to 13 May 1982, which recommended a set of concrete measures to promote co-operation in that field and expressed the hope that these recommendations to be implemented early.

X. TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

47. The Bureau was deeply disturbed at the serious decline in concessional flows of assistance to developing countries, which went contrary to agreed objectives on multilateral economic co-operation for development as expressed in the IDS for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

48. The Bureau noted with deep concern the decline in the net flow of Official Development Assistance to the developing countries in the 70s to 0.3 per cent which was well below the ODA targets stipulated in the IDS for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Bureau, therefore, urged those developed countries which had not already done so to reach ODA targets of 0.7 per cent of their GNP, and to do so on an urgent basis.

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49. The Bureau stressed that for decades to come, the need for concessional finance for development would continue to increase, that private flows of equity or loan funds could not be a substitute for concessional flows and that without adequate flow of concessional finance, poorer countries would not be in a position to undertake basic and long-term infrastructural investments. The transfer of resources should therefore be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous, predictable, and automatic basis and result in rational and equitable distribution among developing countries. They were of the view that an increasingly large proportion of development assistance should be directed towards the poorer countries, in particular the least-developed countries, which did not have adequate capacity to service non-concessional borrowing. It also emphasized the need for further improvement in terms of aid including greater provisions for programme aid, for financing of local costs by it, and for fully untied aid.

50. In this context, the Bureau deplored the increasing tendency among several developed countries towards tying of credit, attempts to use access to financial resources as a political weapon and to link their developmental aid with adoption of particular political and economic measures by recipient countries.

51. The Bureau expressed particular concern over the serious erosion of support for the multilateral development and financial institutions as evidenced in the deliberate and substantial reduction of previously pledged financial contribution to IDA by one developed country.

52. The Bureau observed that the high interest rates prevailing in some major developed countries limited the developing countries' access to international capital markets with severely negative effects on their development efforts, and an intolerable burden of external debt. The Bureau emphasized that the external debt issue had become one of the most pressing problems facing many developing countries. It, therefore, urged immediate and full implementation of resolution 165 (S.IX) of the Trade and Development Board so as to benefit all the poorer developing countries as an effective means of helping to create conditions for real development.

53. The Bureau stressed the importance of giving due attention to the proposals formulated by the President of the Republic of Cuba, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on the massive and additional transfer of resources of at least \$300 billion in soft, long-term credits at minimal rates of interest, during his address to the thirty-fourth session of United Nations General Assembly. It was pointed out that this flow of resources might also take the form of goods and services in accordance with international market standards. The Bureau invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to consider further follow-up actions in this regard.

54. The Bureau welcomed the agreements reached at the recent meeting of the Group of 24 held in Helsinki, stressing the importance of the International Development Association programmes as a means for stimulating economic growth and development in the needy developing countries. The Bureau regretted the failure of

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the sixth replenishment of IDA to maintain its original triennial schedule. The Bureau commended the decision of some donor countries to fulfil their commitments to the replenishment of IDA-6 within the agreed timeframe and called upon all donors to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness of these institutions in consonance with the agreed goals of multilateral economic co-operation. The Bureau urged the donor countries which have not yet released their full pledged contributions for the second instalment of IDA-6 to do so on a priority basis. They also urged countries that had not yet presented their contributions for 1983 to do so in accordance with the original agreement. The Bureau called for urgent commencement of negotiations for IDA-VII with a view to achieving progressively increasing levels of resources in real terms and to enable the VII replenishment to come into force by 1984. The Bureau stressed the need for considerable expansion in concrete terms, of the operation and programmes of the VII replenishment with the aim of giving due attention to the needs of low-income developing countries - particularly the least-developed countries - in Sub-Saharan Africa and the poverty belt in Asia. The Bureau stressed the need to resist efforts to introduce retrogressive changes in the framework of IDA-VII and in the terms and conditions of its credit.

55. The Bureau expressed concern at the policy of graduation in the IBRD and other development and financial institutions which would restrict the role of these institutions and was aimed at dividing the developing countries. It also stressed the need for these institutions to avoid political and other considerations as well as discriminatory practices in determining its operational policies and any tendency to link it to the acceptance of certain kinds of development model in determining its operational policies as such an approach ran counter to its Articles of Agreement.

56. Recognizing the contribution that the multilateral institutions have made to the economic development of developing countries, the Bureau underlined the importance of continued financial support to and strengthening of the regional development banks.

XI. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

57. The Bureau noted with concern the worsening of the international monetary and financial situation and the continued absence of a viable international monetary system which was one of the most critical aspects of the world economy. The chaotic build-up of world money supplies in national currencies, the fluctuations occurring in exchange rates, the non-equitable process of the formation, distribution and regulation of international liquidity, unrestricted influence of the main reserve currencies and generalized inflation and the pre-dominance of some major developed countries in the international monetary system and its decision-making process, were evidences of the fundamental short-comings in the system with grave consequences for the economies of the developing countries. These effects were aggravated and perpetuated by the strict conditionality of the rules built into financial institutions, such as the IMF, often unsuited to the particular needs of the developing countries, for adjustment assistance and often threatening to undermine their sovereignty.

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58. The Bureau once again emphasized the need and the urgency of a new international monetary system which is rational, equitable and universal. This system should ensure the effective and democratic participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process, be responsive to the needs of liquidities and development of developing countries, eliminate the preponderant role played by certain reserve currency, ensure monetary and financial discipline and exercise a true supervision over developed countries' monetary and financial policies.

59. The Bureau, therefore, reaffirmed the validity of the Programme of Action adopted by the Group of 77 in September 1979 in Belgrade.

60. The Bureau emphasized that concessional flows, for example, by the sale of IMF gold and the establishment of links between SDR and development finance and other means of automatic expansion of development assistance were also urgently required.

61. The Bureau reiterated the recommendations made at the New Delhi Ministerial Meeting of February 1981 regarding the institution by developed countries of an interest subsidy scheme as a method to link the availability of funds on market terms to the requirements of developing countries for funds on concessional terms and urged the establishment of a medium-term facility for providing balance of payments support under minimal conditions, as called for at that meeting.

62. The Bureau endorsed the recommendations of the Group of 24 at their meeting in Helsinki recently, calling for a substantial increase in the quotas of IMF and urged that the Review of Quotas should be completed within an agreed time-table as a matter of high priority. The Bureau deplored the interruption of SDR allocations because of lack of agreement thus far on allocations of SDRs in the Fourth basic period.

63. The Bureau voiced apprehension over the increasing pressure on the International Monetary Fund to urge countries to seek access to the international capital markets, as a prior condition for Fund assistance. The Bureau emphasized the need for the Fund to provide a balance of payments assistance for developing countries for adjustments of structural nature, and stressed the need to resist pressures to turn the Fund into a lender of last resort which went against the interest of the developing countries. The Bureau also emphasized the need for far greater symmetry in the Fund's surveillance, focusing greater attention on the international repercussions of the policies of the major industrial countries and also called for an equitable treatment of developed and developing countries with regard to conditionality.

XII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

64. The Ministers stressed the importance of strengthening technological capacities of the developing countries. They reasserted the developing countries' right to have unrestrained access to advanced technologies and the advantages that the improvement of the developing countries' purchasing terms and conditions of transfer offers to both recipients and suppliers of technology. The Ministers

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reiterated their rejection of the attempts that many developed countries made to monopolize technology and technological know-how. In this regard, they expressed their deep concern over the position taken by a small group of major net technology exporting developed countries which have prevented the United Nations Conference on the Adoption of a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology from carrying out the mandate given it by the General Assembly. The Ministers also reaffirmed the need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to maintain their strong unity of action in the ongoing negotiations within the Interim Committee of the said Conference. While expressing their disappointment over the slow progress in the finalization of the Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology, they urged the developed countries which have hampered the successful development of the work to show the necessary political will to enable the Conference to expeditiously conclude an effective and universal Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology.

65. The Bureau welcomed the United Nations General Assembly decision on the establishment of the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development effective from January 1982 and called for an early conclusion of the negotiations on the long-term arrangements of the financing system. The Bureau also welcomed the efforts of the Ministerial Good Will Mission to facilitate the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

66. In this regard, the Bureau urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will and allow the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to conclude its work and submit its recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly so as to allow the entry into force of the long-term arrangements of the financing system on science and technology for development as from January 1983.

67. The Bureau recognized the vast potential and importance of South-South co-operation in the field of science and technology. In this context it welcomed the results of the meeting of the Heads of Science and Technology Agencies of developing countries held in New Delhi from 3 to 6 May 1982 which, inter-alia, recommended the setting up of specific institutions and financial mechanisms to enhance South-South co-operation in the spirit of mutuality of interest and collective self-reliance. It expressed the hope that the Group of 77 would take urgent steps to endorse these recommendations with a view to enabling speedy implementation.

68. The Bureau recognized the efforts made in the United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD to keep all problems related to reverse transfers of technology under close review. Recalling that the brain drain from the developing countries to developed countries adversely affects the scientific and technologic development capacities and possibilities of the developing countries - and, therefore, their economic and social development capacities - the Bureau urged UNCTAD through its Trade and Development Board, to have the report it will make to the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session include time-bound proposals of specific measures for monitoring this practice, in addition to information on the progress of its work.

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69. The Ministers reiterated the need to insist on having the developed countries - as a large number of developing countries are already doing - implement the General Assembly recommendations and the resolution of the UNDP Governing Council No. 30/80 which called for annual increase of at least 14 per cent in the voluntary contributions of developed countries, in order to achieve a level compatible with the developing countries' needs for training and transfers of technologies by 1986.

XIII. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

70. The Bureau reviewed the activities of the transnational corporations in the territories of the non-aligned and other developing countries. The Bureau again reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. It also reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, authority, regulation and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in conformity with their laws and regulations and their development objectives and principles.

71. The Bureau condemned the ruthless plunder of the natural and human resources by the transnational corporations in Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and other territories still under colonial domination and occupation. In this connexion, the Bureau considered that a viable international strategy should be adopted as an urgent necessity against the transnationals operating in those colonized territories to the detriment of the peoples concerned. 2/

72. The Bureau noted that the expatriation of profits by the transnational corporations contribute in many cases to the decapitalization of the developing countries, and indeed constituted a reverse transfer of resources; therefore, they urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to establish appropriate regulations aimed at eliminating this phenomenon of decapitalization.

73. The Bureau expressed its deep concern over the extremely slow and limited progress of work concerning the formulation of a Code of Conduct to regulate the activities of Transnational Corporations, particularly those concerning issues of special interest for developing countries on which developed countries were holding up the progress. The Bureau urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to take every step to accelerate these negotiations including, if necessary, through the convening of a United Nations Conference in 1983 for which adequate preparations should be ensured.

XIV. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

74. The Bureau reaffirmed the inalienable rights of all countries to exercise permanent, total, and full sovereignty and control over their natural and other

2/ Jamaica expressed reservations concerning Palestine in this paragraph.

resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. The Bureau deplored all attempts to apply policies of pressure, coercion and blackmail to undermine the sovereignty and fundamental rights of the developing countries. In this regard the Bureau reaffirmed its support for action by the developing countries, including those producing raw materials, which was designed to secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports and to increase their export earnings. The Bureau also recognized the role played by the producers' associations, considered that the strengthening of the existing associations and the establishment of similar ones in sectors where they did not at the present exist improves the negotiating power of developing countries.

75. The Bureau expressed its support for the peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of these peoples to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities. The Bureau reiterated the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the major obstacles to the freedom and legitimate aspirations of peoples.

XV. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

76. The Bureau emphasized the importance of food and agriculture as an area of high priority of the developing countries in their efforts to achieve self-reliant development. It expressed deep concern over the worsening of the critical food situation faced by most of the developing countries, particularly the least-developed countries, as reflected by widespread hunger and malnutrition and diversion of their scarce resources towards food imports. In this regard, the Bureau noted with great concern the ever-deteriorating food situation in Africa. The Bureau reiterated that access to food is a fundamental human right and underscored the urgent need for eradication of hunger within the shortest possible time. It called for immediate implementation of the measures envisaged in the recommendations on world food policy adopted by various international bodies and conferences, particularly the 1974 World Food Conference and the World Conference on Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development of 1979. The Bureau also stressed that the preparation of a long-term programme geared to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition by the year 2000 has become an urgent necessity. It noted with concern the lack of progress in the establishment of a World Food Security system integrated into an internationally co-ordinated system of nationally held food reserves and in the conclusion of a New International Wheat Agreement. The Bureau strongly urged the developed countries to display the necessary political will to achieve positive results in the ongoing negotiations on these issues.

77. The Bureau expressed its concern over not having attained the food aid target of 10 million tons, established by the Food Aid Convention. They also emphasized the pressing need to consider a revision of this target, taking into account estimated requirements of 17 to 18.5 million tons of grains which provide a useful index of global food aid requirements for 1985. It urged that the Food Aid Convention be separated from the International Wheat Agreement. It also urged that 500,000 tons of grains for the International Emergency Food Reserve continue to be

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replenished each year - and strongly supported its conversion into a legally binding convention. The Bureau expressed concern over the difficulties experienced regarding availability of resources for the international agencies dealing with the problems of food and agriculture and urged all States to make substantial contributions to these agencies.

78. The Bureau reiterated the call for the establishment of a food security system of the non-aligned and other developing countries as envisaged in the declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference. It urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to take all necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to achieve 4 per cent increase annually with a view to improving national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. The Bureau underscored that these efforts by the developing countries should receive ample, effective and intensified support of the international community, particularly the developed countries. It also urged all the non-aligned and other developing countries to continue taking steps in their national economies to achieve a more rational and equitable income distribution, which would help increase the population's food intake level. The Bureau stressed the need for co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in order to fully benefit from their complementary resources in terms of food and agricultural production and to reduce their dependence on the developed countries.

79. The Bureau reiterated that the food sector strategies are to be adopted by interested non-aligned and other developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities. In this context, the Ministers denounced the tendency which seems to evolve in certain developed countries, aiming at linking their assistance to developing countries' food sector, to their interference in the formulation of these developing countries' food sector strategies.

80. The Bureau expressed serious concern at the lack of any progress on the question of the conclusion of the International Grain Arrangement. In this context the Bureau reaffirmed the vital importance for the developing countries of an urgent conclusion of such an agreement.

81. Since access to food is a fundamental right of all peoples, the Bureau reiterated its vigorous rejection of the use of food as a political weapon by certain developed countries against the non-aligned and other developing countries.

XVI. DESERTIFICATION

82. The Bureau expressed its deep concern over the rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and other parts of the developing world which has adversely affected the development efforts of those countries and the socio-economic conditions of their peoples, particularly their food production. In this regard, the Bureau strongly urged the international community, particularly the developed countries to intensify their efforts and to adopt urgent measures towards the alleviation of the desertification problem.

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83. The Bureau was deeply concerned at the critical food situation due to the present climatic vicissitudes experienced by several regions in the world, particularly the countries of the Sudano-Sahel region where the situation is incessantly deteriorating, and urgently requested the international community to make a massive, rapid and urgent assistance to these affected countries.

XVII. ENERGY

84. The Bureau recognized the crucial role of energy in the development of the developing countries stressing that adequate availability of energy for the developing countries is a vital consideration in promoting their accelerated socio-economic development.

85. The Bureau stressed that the international energy situation required both a short-term response as well as long-term arrangements.

86. The Bureau called for appropriate measures on energy supplies on a priority basis for oil importing non-aligned and other developing countries without prejudice to the national interests of all countries. The Bureau welcomed the OPEC resolution giving priority to developing countries in oil supplies so that they could meet their requirements and expressed satisfaction over the efforts exerted by the oil-exporting developing countries which were designed to reduce acuity of the problems facing the oil-importing developing countries. The Bureau noted that some decisions had been taken in the Caracas Programme of Action towards the development of developing countries' indigenous energy resources, both conventional and non-conventional, and stressed that the effective implementation of these decisions required concerted efforts.

87. The Bureau called for international assistance from developed countries on an urgent basis to assist energy importing developing countries, develop and expand their indigenous energy resources, both conventional and non-conventional, through substantial and additional financial and technical flows, particularly from multilateral development and financial institutions. In this context, the World Bank's present level of resources for energy lending was considered inadequate and had to be enlarged through raising the over-all lending without diversion of existing resources from other sources. In addition, the establishment of an appropriate institution such as the Energy Affiliate of the World Bank, with a rational decision-making structure, acquired over-riding importance. Substantially expanded and additional lending by other institutions in the energy sector was also

considered imperative. The Bureau stressed that non-aligned and other developing countries should take collective initiative in this regard. Such actions could be usefully supplemented by regional co-operation arrangements such as the San Jose Agreement.

88. The Bureau examined the results of the Nairobi Conference on the New and Renewable Sources of Energy and urged immediate implementation of the Action Programme by mobilizing substantial and additional financial and technical resources through inter alia the early establishment of modalities such as Consultative Groups envisaged in the Nairobi Programme of Action and establishing an appropriate institutional framework of the United Nations to promote the use of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in developing countries. In this context, the Bureau urged the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to pursue their efforts in the meeting of the Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held in Rome in June 1982. The Bureau noted that, in the short and medium term, such alternative sources of energy could not in most cases replace traditional energy sources as the energy basis for their economic and social development.

89. The Bureau welcomed the proposal made by the President of Iraq at the Sixth Summit Conference to establish an international fund to help developing countries to offset the adverse effects of inflation imported by them and adjustments in oil prices. The outline of this proposal was considered by the meeting of Experts of the Group of 77 held in Baghdad in March 1982. The Bureau urged the Group of 77 to follow up this vital and important proposal in order that it be adopted and submitted for negotiations with the developed countries, irrespective of their political and economic system.

XVIII. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

90. The Bureau noted with satisfaction the preparation for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy to be held in 1983. In this regard it urged all non-aligned and other developing countries to take necessary steps for the preparation of the Conference and to take active part in the work of the Preparatory Committee so as to enable the Conference to achieve success in this important field of international co-operation.

XIX. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

91. The Bureau expressed once again their strong support for the proclamation by the United Nations at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. It expressed their disappointment at the level of financial and technical assistance mobilized so far by the international community for the realization of the programmes of the decade. It therefore stressed the importance of financial and technical commitment by the international community, and in particular the developed countries to translate the decade's objectives into reality.

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XX. LAW OF THE SEA

92. The Bureau welcomed the adoption, by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, of a comprehensive Convention of the Law of the Sea which establishes an international legal régime for the use of the oceans and the exploration and exploitation of their resources, and in particular, an international régime, including the establishment of the International Sea-bed Authority, for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. In this connexion, the Bureau is pleased to note the choice of Jamaica as the site of the International Sea-bed Authority. The Bureau expressed its conviction that the Convention represents a significant achievement in the long struggle of the non-aligned and other developing countries for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Bureau expressed satisfaction that the Convention gives the right to the National Liberation Movements participating in the Conference to sign the Final Act as Observers and to participate as such in the Authority and recognizes the right of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a party to the Convention. The Bureau was of the view that the Convention represents a major contribution to the maintenance of peace. The Bureau earnestly appealed to all countries members of the Movement and Group of 77 to sign the Convention as soon as it is opened for signature, and to effectively participate in the work of the Preparatory Commission. They should also ratify the Convention as early as possible so that it enters into force in the near future. The adherence to the Convention by an overwhelming majority of the international community would ensure that the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the international sea-bed area are not conducted illegally by the industrialized countries through the conclusion of any form of mini-convention outside the régime established by the Convention.

93. The role of marine science and technology in the utilization of the resources of the sea within the framework of the new régime of the Law of the Sea is of vital importance. In this connexion, the Bureau draws the attention of all non-aligned countries to the resolution adopted in the initiative of the developing countries by the third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference on the Development of Marine, Scientific and Technological infrastructures in developing countries and calls on them to co-operate closely in this field. The Bureau further recommends the establishment, for this purpose, of a Co-ordinating Group on the lines of existing Co-ordinating Group, after consultations.

94. The Bureau recalled the importance of Regional and National Marine, Scientific and Technical Centres as a vital input for the development of infrastructures. The Bureau called upon all competent international organizations to assist in the establishment of such Centres.

XXI. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

95. The Bureau reiterated the importance of implementing the programmes and decisions adopted at various meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement relating to horizontal co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the

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field of employment and development of human resources. The Bureau reaffirmed the need for exchange of information and experience, research studies and technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries to promote mutual assistance and collective self-reliance. In this context, the Bureau underlined the benefits that could be derived by the developing countries through co-operation at subregional, regional and interregional levels.

96. The Bureau urged the implementation of the three-year programme (1982-1984) for technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of vocational training, employment and protection of workers adopted by the Second Conference of the Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries held in Baghdad in 1981.

XXII. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

97. The Bureau reiterated the importance of effective mobilization and integration of women in over-all development and the need for their meaningful participation in national development at all levels. It noted the valuable contribution of women to the achievement of goals of self-reliance and to economic co-operation among developing countries. In this context, it emphasized the need for implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and attached importance to the timely submission of the multisectoral and interdisciplinary survey on the role of women in development undertaken by the United Nations.

98. The Bureau urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to increase co-operation among themselves on the basis of the Action Programme adopted at the meeting of co-ordinators in Havana in May 1981 and called upon them to participate in the preparatory work for the 1985 World Conference on Women and closely co-ordinate before and during the Conference in order to achieve their common objectives.

99. In this connexion, the Ministers noted the recommendation of the co-ordinating countries which requested the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana to prepare a study on the role of women in developing countries and on areas of co-operation, exchange of information and sharing of experiences in this field.

XXIII. HOUSING

100. The Bureau welcomed the decision taken at the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly to designate 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless following an initiative taken by Sri Lanka. Ministers were confident that an international year of shelter for the homeless could serve as a means of increasing public awareness at the local, national, regional and global levels and set in motion a process which would lead to significant improvement in the situation of shelter for homeless.

101. The Bureau noted the valuable and useful work done by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (*Habitat*) and was convinced that because of their complexity and magnitude, the problems of shelter for the homeless required co-ordinated and concerted action and called upon all countries to extend full support including possible financial support for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

XXIV. CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

102. The Bureau expressed their profound concern over the tragic situation that Nicaragua faces after the serious floods which have entailed enormous losses to its population and its economy.

103. Recalling resolution No. 4 of the Sixth Summit on Aid and Solidarity for Reconstructing Nicaragua, it insisted on the urgent need to offer Nicaragua all possible economic, technical, financial and humanitarian aid, to co-operate with its economic redressing.

104. Accordingly, it called upon all Governments and international bodies to provide immediate assistance to Nicaragua. It also urged for the strengthening of the Action Committee for Reconstructing Nicaragua (CARN) established during the Fifth Council of the Economic System for Latin America (SELA).

105. The Bureau also expressed its solidarity with Democratic Yemen which has suffered considerable material and human adversities, owing to devastating floods and appealed to all Governments and international institutions to provide urgent assistance to Democratic Yemen in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council.

106. The Bureau also expressed its solidarity with the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar following the hurricanes and floods that caused considerable damage to the economy of that country.

107. It requested the Governments and international and regional institutions to offer Madagascar all the assistance it needs and to participate in its national recovery programme, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

XXV. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

108. The Bureau emphasized the need for special measures and large-scale and continued support of the international community for the development of the least developed countries in view of their desperate socio-economic plight and the most formidable structural problems. In this connexion, it took note of the positive outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981 and stressed that there is an urgent need for full and timely implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1980s adopted at the Conference. It called upon all countries and multilateral institutions to take immediate, concrete and adequate

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steps to implement the Programme to promote a self-sustained process of socio-economic development of the least developed countries. The Bureau also urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to give special attention to the least developed countries so that they can effectively participate and benefit from the programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries in all fields of such co-operation.

XXVI. LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

109. The Bureau assessed the economic situation of the land-locked developing countries and noted the factors that have adversely affected the development efforts of these countries. The Bureau further noted that the creation of efficient and all possible means of transport, communications and other infrastructural facilities for the land-locked developing countries would reduce the present heavy transportation and other costs being shouldered by them. Towards this end, the Bureau called for the swift implementation of the appropriate decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as adopted, in favour of the land-locked developing countries.

110. Where any programme or action in this regard is to be undertaken in relation to any transit country, such programme or action will be undertaken in consultation with and approval of the transit country concerned.

XXVII. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

111. The Bureau expressed its concern over the lack of actions aimed at contributing to the urgent solution of the problems inherent to island developing countries, particularly to the smallest among them. Therefore, they recommended that the Group of Experts which the New Delhi Ministerial Conference established to examine measures to be adopted in favour of those countries, including the possibility of setting up an emergency relief fund, meet prior to the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement to recommend the adoption of concrete measures aimed at alleviating the economic situation of these countries.

XXVIII. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

112. The Bureau expressed its serious concern at the mounting economic difficulties of the most seriously affected countries which remain exposed to economic fluctuations arising from external factors over which they have no control and have little or no margin to make orderly adjustments.

113. The Bureau called for the early and effective implementation of the resolutions and decisions which have been adopted in regard to those countries in all relevant United Nations and other international fora. The Bureau also called for early decisions by the international community that would permit urgent, concrete and comprehensive measures to help those countries in overcoming the adverse effects of the current economic crisis.

XXIX. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

114. The Bureau reasserted the importance of economic co-operation among developing countries as a means to promote the rational and efficient use of human material, financial and technology resources available for the individual and collective welfare of the non-aligned and other developing countries. It underscored the complementary nature of the economies of the developing countries and stressed the need to explore, identify and exploit the enormous possibilities of co-operation among these countries in their mutual benefit. The Bureau reaffirmed its belief that such co-operation will contribute towards their development of solidarity and collective self-reliance of the non-aligned and other developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to pressures from developed countries, enhance their negotiating power in their dialogue with the developed countries and at the same time diversify their economic relations. In this context they emphasized the urgent need to fully implement the policy guidelines for the reinforcement of collective self-reliance as contained in Resolution 7 of the Sixth Summit Conference as well as in the other relevant decisions of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries. The Ministers further emphasized the importance of intensifying subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries. They noted with satisfaction the holding of more than 43 meetings in various spheres of co-operation within the framework of the Action Programme of the Non-Aligned Countries.

115. The Bureau welcomed and pledged its full political support to the implementation of the Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted by the Group of 77 at its High Level Conference held in Caracas in May 1981, which represented an important step forward in implementing the principles of collective self-reliance and the strengthening of the utilization of the economic complementarities existing among developing countries. It also welcomed the impetus already given to the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action through the convening of a number of follow-up meetings of experts and officials during 1982 and stressed the need to accelerate this process to ensure effective implementation of the Programme.

116. The Bureau took note of the proposal submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mali, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Benin, Panama, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Chad, Zimbabwe and Upper Volta regarding the holding of a Summit Conference of the non-aligned and other developing countries on South-South Co-operation and requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to examine in depth the proposal to enable eventual consideration by the Heads of State.

XXX. ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

117. The Bureau analysed the results of the Fourth Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Countries and acknowledged the efforts which had led to substantial progress in implementing the main guidelines set forth in the Sixth Summit Conference. It also emphasized the results of the meetings held in various fields of co-operation which

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made it possible to set priorities and outline viable projects for promoting co-operation among the developing countries. It was also noted that these meetings had made a positive contribution to co-ordinating and strengthening the negotiating positions of non-aligned countries in various international fora and organizations.

118. The Bureau endorsed the recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries contained in the Final Report of the said Meeting as well as in the reports submitted by the Co-ordinators in various fields of co-operation. The Bureau at the same time stressed the need for accelerating the pace of implementation of the Programme of Action through early realization of concrete and time-bound measures, calling for greater political will and commitment.

119. The Bureau particularly emphasized that:

(a) The Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Countries, and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 should be harmonized and co-ordinated so that they reinforce one another.

(b) All programmes for economic co-operation should be implemented on a time-bound basis, especially those in which the benefits from mutual co-operation can be realized in a relatively short time.

(c) Urgent steps should be taken, inter alia, to put the Fund for Economic and Social Development into operation and to conclude the preliminary studies for creating a Bank for Developing Countries, since the lack of adequate financial resources for carrying out multilateral development projects was considered one of the main factors responsible for the limited progress achieved in the various areas of co-operation.

120. In this context the Bureau expressed great interest in the proposal for the establishment of a Bank for developing countries, outlined by experts of the Group of 77 at Jamaica in March 1982, to facilitate joint ventures and development projects and provide balance-of-payments support. It expressed the hope that the Group of 77 would initiate necessary steps to facilitate an early establishment of the Bank.

121. The Bureau took note with appreciation of the Report on the International Symposium of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries organized in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Havana Summit and the New Delhi Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries by the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries held in Ljubljana, from 29 March-2 April 1982.

XXXI. PROPOSALS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

122. Recalling the proposals which the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar presented during the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana, concerning the Monetary Stabilization and Development Funds, the Bureau invited the co-ordinating countries in the monetary and financial fields to formulate recommendations in this regard for the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

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Appendix I

[Original: Spanish]

Inaugural address by His Excellency Isidoro Malmierca,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba

Today we are inaugurating the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries that is preparatory to the Seventh Summit Conference to be held at Baghdad, Iraq, in September.

On initiating the sessions of this meeting, we would first like to express our heartfelt condolences to the Algerian Government and people, through the distinguished delegation representing them in this hall, over the loss of Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, a tireless fighter for Algeria's independence from colonialism, an indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress and an outstanding figure in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international arena.

Benyahia died while serving the cause of peace between member countries of the Movement that are engaged in a fratricidal war that offers no benefits to their respective peoples but that, to the contrary, mortgages their futures and brings destruction, mourning and pain.

We hope that Benyahia's irreparable loss will result in a renewed search for harmony and peace between the two countries - which the members of the Movement also demand.

I now ask the distinguished delegations to observe a minute of silence in memory of Mohamed Seddik Benyahia.

Esteemed colleagues and heads of delegation, on opening this meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I would like to reiterate our pleasure on having you here and being able to offer you our hospitality.

Permit me, on behalf of our Revolutionary Government and our delegation, on my own behalf, and especially on behalf of Major Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to extend a warm welcome and wish you a happy, successful stay in our country.

The Co-ordinating Bureau has become an important, effective tool of our Movement. Created in 1973 by the Algiers Summit Conference, it met for the first time in our capital, Havana, less than two years later. Since then, this first permanent political body of co-operation of the so-called third world countries has engaged in active, systematic work that has enabled the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their initiatives and actions on pressing international problems,

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helping to implement the decisions of the conferences of heads of state and offering its solidarity and support to national liberation movements and to countries that have been victims of imperialist hostility and aggression.

The number of its members and its mandate were extended at the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Sri Lanka, and its membership was further enlarged at the Sixth Summit Conference, at Havana, in accord with the quantitative growth of the Movement.

The Co-ordinating Bureau has improved its work methods, and the report that the Chairman presented at the United Nations showed intensive, fruitful activity in the last three years.

The Co-ordinating Bureau is now composed of representatives from 34 countries. The fact that 92 delegations of member countries, observers and guests - 34 of them members of the Bureau and 42 headed by their respective Ministers - are attending this meeting is indicative of the tremendous importance attached to it.

We are very honoured by the presence of such distinguished personalities in our country, and we will do everything we can to provide you with all the attention and facilities you need to ensure a pleasant stay in Cuba and success in your work.

Our people are aware of the significance of your having come, in many cases, from distant places, and we offer you a warm welcome to this land filled with light and hope, defended by its irreversible, transforming Revolution.

Ministers and delegates, the Co-ordinating Bureau is meeting at Havana at a time of a harsh exacerbation of tensions and dangers in international relations.

Ever since the Sixth Summit Conference, the process of détente has deteriorated more and more quickly. The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, has reached alarming levels, and the amounts of material, financial and human resources used for military activities can be put to better use.

We must rescue détente in international relations, abandon the dangerous path that can lead to a holocaust for mankind and achieve a climate of peace that extends to all regions and benefits all peoples.

The idea that the struggle for peace and for a fair economic order is becoming more and more of a basic question for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries may well be set forth more clearly now than ever before.

The most alarming thing is the lack of interest which some Powers have shown for the negotiations on disarmament; their attempts to impose policies from position of strength or by use of force; the systematic use of threats, pressure and blackmail; and the use of arrogant, aggressive language that is not customary in the relations that should prevail among sovereign States.

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In addition, there are attempts to resurrect old military alliances, strengthen existing ones and create new ones that exacerbate the climate of insecurity; destabilizing actions; and various forms of coercion and interference in the internal affairs of other States.

The most reactionary and aggressive régimes are encouraged by the atmosphere generated by this irresponsible policy. Israel annexes occupied Arab territories, Pretoria increases its armed incursions against the front-line countries and maintains its illegal occupation of Namibia and of a part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and other Powers also resort to force to hold on to their colonial territories.

Our meeting is being held in the Caribbean, a distressed part of Our America, which José Martí said in his time extended from the Rio Bravo to Patagonia. In a brutal attempt to maintain colonialism in the southern extreme of Our America at all costs, British imperialism sent a colossal war machine to the South Atlantic, thinking it would be easy to obtain a rapid capitulation. The Argentine people, however, are showing just what a people defending its homeland can do.

The loss of lives in the Malvinas conflict, an open challenge to Argentina's sovereignty over a part of its territory, threatens to rise drastically as the battles reported by international agencies become bloodier.

In a gesture of typical colonial arrogance, the British Empire, in collusion with the United States, refuses to agree to a cease-fire and the resumption of negotiations.

The United States' supposed alliance with Latin America against extrahemispheric attack, the Monroe Doctrine, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and the Organization of American States are dead, awaiting only a funeral oration to be laid away forever.

Never before has the hypocrisy of a policy been revealed so clearly. From an apparently impartial negotiator, the United States was transformed as if by magic into the main ally of one of the parties to the dispute.

Along with other Latin American peoples, Cuba has expressed its staunch support for Argentina and its readiness to offer it whatever assistance it needs in this crucial moment.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has reiterated its support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas on numerous occasions. During the early days of the crisis, it reiterated its position and its hope that a negotiated solution might be found. Lamentably, the Anglo-US aggression against Argentina continues.

It is our duty to increase our solidarity with Argentina and call for a peaceful, permanent solution of the conflict with recognition of Argentine sovereignty and respect for the rights of the inhabitants of the islands.

The Malvinas are not the only case of anachronistic colonialism in Latin America, however. The fraternal people of Puerto Rico are denied their self-determination and independence. Decades of colonial rule have not managed to erase the national and cultural identity of that Latin American people. The implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), in the case of Puerto Rico will put an end to an unfair situation and eliminate an element of controversy in hemispheric relations.

The tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean - which has steadily worsened during the last few months, in spite of efforts by various Governments in the region to seek negotiated, political solutions for the conflicts in the area - is another factor of inflamed virulence in the region.

In essence, these conflicts are caused by the United States Government's refusal to accept the Central American and Caribbean peoples' sovereign right to determine their own future and leave behind decades of dictatorial, oligarchic Governments that have grown rich in their role as grooms of imperialism.

The incessant threats against Nicaragua and Grenada; the tightening of the economic blockade against Cuba; continual military manoeuvres; and the aggressive, hostile language employed against those countries conspire against stability, security and peace in this region.

Serenely and responsibly, the Government of Nicaragua presented the Security Council of the United Nations with specific proposals that may lead to a normalization of relations in the region. José López Portillo, President of Mexico, has also proposed a plan for a negotiated political solution of Central America's and the Caribbean's differences with the United States.

Washington, however, has not looked favourably on these proposals.

The Nicaraguan people are faced with a very tragic situation as a result of the torrential rains that have flooded extensive parts of their territory, causing heavy material damage and irreparable losses in terms of human lives.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincere solidarity to the Nicaraguan Government and people, through their delegation, and to request all the member countries of our Movement to give Nicaragua decisive material support in view of this tragic situation.

At this time in this region, it is first necessary to solve the conflict in El Salvador. Far from having been a step towards peace, the election that was held seems to have complicated the situation even more by placing the Government of the country in the hands of the most extreme right-wing forces.

The principles of non-interference and respect for peoples' self-determination must be applied.

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There can be no peace in El Salvador other than that of the cemeteries until organized violence against the people is ended and the right of all the representative political forces - including the FMLN-FDR - to participate in decisions regarding the future of that nation is recognized.

The situation is no less serious and delicate in other parts of the world.

The aggravation of the situation in the Middle East led to the recent special meeting of this Co-ordinating Bureau, held in Kuwait at the generous invitation of the Government of that country. The decisions of that meeting and the plan of action approved constitute a solid basis for future work.

Allow me to emphasize the Movement's rejection of all peace agreements that are negotiated behind the backs of the Palestinian people and of the affected Arab countries, the introduction of foreign troops in the Sinai and recognition of Israel's illegal annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

Now more than ever, we should ratify our support for the Palestinian cause and for that people's right to have a homeland of its own in the territory usurped from it and to be represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative, in all negotiations concerning its future and the conflict in the Middle East.

The attack which Tel Aviv ordered on the nuclear reactors that were being installed for peaceful purposes in Iraq and its incessant attacks on Lebanon indicate that we should expect Israel to engage in new, larger-scale armed actions against its neighbours. The strategic agreement with Washington and the facilities that some States in the region have offered United States troops form part of a single policy.

Dear friends, it is a lamentable fact that the Iran-Iraq war is still going on after more than 20 months, involving enormous losses for both peoples and increased dangers of its extension and complication. This war has served as a pretext for the ever greater presence of the United States rapid-deployment forces in the Gulf and for an increase in United States military and nuclear forces in the Indian Ocean, with the concomitant dangers this involves for peace and security in those areas.

Israel, along with its imperialist allies, is the other great beneficiary of this war that is weakening two important pillars of the anti-Zionist struggle, in detriment to the unity of the Arab people and to the unquestionable support which the long-suffering, heroic Palestinian people need so badly.

The danger that the war may be extended to other States is clearly growing, as are the threats of imperialist intervention in the conflict, which would give the imperialists a pretext for occupying the Arab territories, a clear threat to the independence of numerous States and a terrible aggravation of the situation in the area, which could lead to a new dimension of the conflict.

We cannot shut our eyes to these enormous risks or ignore the fact that the continuation of the war hurts our Movement's activities and will do so even more in the future.

Therefore, we consider it necessary to repeat our most ardent call that the Governments of Iran and Iraq end the conflict as quickly as possible.

Ever since the outbreak of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has persevered in seeking a negotiated solution that respects the rights that are claimed and the principles that are upheld.

A few hours after the war broke out, President Fidel Castro, as Chairman of the Movement, sent letters to the Governments of both States urging them to end the hostilities - which, in addition to occasioning great damage to the peoples of Iran and Iraq, have constituted a threat to international peace and security, the peoples of the third world and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Since September 1980, we have frequently reminded the two Governments that a permanent solution and lasting peace can only stem from negotiations that end the war under fair and honourable conditions.

A peace produced by a military victory will last only as long as it takes the loser to gather its forces and renew the struggle.

Time and again, the Movement's Commission - composed of representatives of Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Zambia - has visited the war zone and talked with the belligerents in a great effort to find a peaceful, fair and honourable solution to the conflict.

Through the Co-ordinating Bureau's New York meetings, we have kept the Movement countries informed of the results of our efforts and have always said and reiterate today that we will do everything in our power when requested to do so to help end this sad hour for the Iranian and Iraqi people.

In Namibia, the United States and the other Western Powers of the Contact Group are ignoring Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Far from using the means at their disposal to pressure South Africa into accepting a negotiated solution that respects the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly, they are playing along with Pretoria's attitude, which seeks to rob the Namibian people of their victory and real independence.

In view of the evident cancellation of other options, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, has the right to continue developing the armed struggle to achieve Namibia's independence, with full respect for its territorial integrity, including that of Walvis Bay, and without the presence of South African troops on its soil.

Ever since the Co-ordinating Bureau's April 1981 special meeting in Algiers, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has had a correct diagnosis of the situation and an excellent plan of action.

The firm, courageous position of the front-line countries - Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - has led South Africa to attack them and the United States to try to take them over.

This is why it is so important to reiterate our solidarity with the front-line countries - especially Angola and Mozambique, which bear the brunt of South Africa's attack.

The apartheid régime organizes, trains, arms and sends out bands of counter-revolutionaries against the Mozambican people - counter-revolutionaries who invade their territory and commit acts of sabotage and other crimes in a vain attempt to hinder the inspiring work of reconstruction and development being carried out by the heroic, courageous Mozambican people - who we are sure will defeat Pretoria's agents now, just as they overthrew the colonial oppressors in the past.

The racist régime in Pretoria knows that it is doomed. The growing rebelliousness of the black South African masses led by the African National Congress shows that the exploited majority is advancing firmly towards ending the power of the exploiting white minority. Let us take up the decisions that the Heads of State of the front-line countries adopted in support of the African National Congress in their Maputo meeting last March.

The heroic, courageous and tenacious struggle that the Saharawi people are waging for their freedom has received growing support and recognition.

The Saharawi people have set an example of the tremendous power of legitimate rights when wielded by a courageous people.

The United States imperialists' increased meddling in the area, supplying the occupying forces with sophisticated weapons and equipment, will only aggravate the situation. Cuba, which recognizes the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, rejoices over the political, diplomatic and military victories won by that fraternal people.

The fraternal people of Libya have been attacked militarily by United States imperialism, which has violated their territorial waters and national airspace, and they live under threats to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. We should express our firm solidarity with the Libyan Government and people in the defence of their achievements and of the policy of non-alignment, which they apply consistently.

The situation in South-West Asia, which endangers peace and stability in the region and constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security, is cause for concern. Cuba believes that any fair solution to this situation must

call for an end to the attacks on and interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We hail the efforts that the interested countries and the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his representative have made to resolve this situation, and we urge all States to adopt measures to create conditions that guarantee peace, harmony and stability in the area, based on the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

The situation of tension and conflict that prevails in South-East Asia is also cause for concern. The threats, attacks and other hostile acts against the heroic Vietnamese people, aimed at keeping them from developing their country in line with their legitimate interests, continue, as do the threats and attacks against the Lao and Kampuchean people. It is necessary to continue the efforts to achieve a dialogue among the States in the area that will lead to a solution of these differences, based on a climate of understanding and mutual respect and on a spirit of peace, security, stability and co-operation.

Also in distant Asia, the Korean people are struggling to bring about the peaceful reunification of their homeland without foreign intervention and to achieve the withdrawal of all United States troops from the Korean peninsula, a legitimate proposal which we should firmly support.

We also support the Cypriot people's determination to defend the territorial integrity, independence and non-aligned policy of their country and hope that a solution will be found for this conflict soon.

As may be seen, there are many crises, tensions, and conflicts in the world - which brings out the importance of the role our Movement can and does play as a powerful force and independent factor in international relations. This explains the numerous attempts imperialism has made to divide our ranks, obstruct our meetings, and keep us from making progressive, anti-imperialist declarations and denunciations.

It is not by chance that United States diplomats devote themselves to sending insolent letters that constitute a disgraceful form of pressure to the missions and chancelleries of the member countries of the Movement, seeking to dictate the type and nature of the decisions our meetings adopt. One example of this is the Moynihan Amendment, adopted by the United States Congress, which stipulates that non-aligned countries that do not oppose the criticisms of the United States that appear in the Movement's documents will be deprived of economic aid. With incredible effrontery, the United States portrays itself in those letters as a champion of the "first principles" of non-alignment and judge of our actions, outlining a non-aligned position that suits its purposes.

The heart of the matter is clearly seen in the statements and press conferences of influential spokesmen of those forces. They are annoyed by the existence of this independent Movement and by its staunch solidarity with the Palestinian people, Namibia, the Saharawis and Puerto Rico; its work for peace and disarmament and for the new international economic order; and its defence of the

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Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and other forums based on democratic principles - in short, by its goal of a world without imperialism, racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonies and aggressive military alliances.

In order to conceal the real nature of its actions, imperialism seeks to present each and every one of its activities against our peoples in the framework of its antagonism with the socialist countries. Thus, it applies the "East-West" pattern to its alliances with Israel and South Africa, its support of England against Argentina's legitimate claims, its intervention in Central America, the development of its rapid-deployment forces and its acquisition of bases in countries in northern Africa and the Arabian peninsula. The sole purpose of this propaganda is to neutralize our action.

This Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau offers an excellent opportunity, on the eve of the Seventh Summit Conference, for reaffirming that the greatest worry of the peoples of the world and, therefore, that of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at this time is the threat to world peace.

Ever since its founding, the Movement has been concerned with preserving peace, a sine qua non in a world in which injustice, antagonisms, exploitation and oppression still prevail to a large extent and in which empires throw their weight around in their colonial arrogance.

Enormous numbers of people, especially in the third world, lack food, schools, hospitals and medical attention and fall ill and die without even the right to a handful of earth to put on their graves - pariahs, unemployed, beggars, innocent victims of colonial and neo-colonial social systems of exploitation, the direct inheritance of colonialism, capitalism and imperialism.

Faced with this Dantesque prospect, our peoples cannot relate to the unrestrained arms race promoted by the aggressive, warlike turn of imperialist policy.

The United States spends over \$225 billion for military purposes every year - 45.14 per cent of all the military expenditures of all the countries of the world.

More than 83,000 people starve to death every day, while three transnational corporations alone make net profits of \$28 million a day out of our countries. The third world countries indebtedness to Western banks was more than \$24 billion in 1981, and is still growing.

An average of 46,000 children die every day - 30 per minute - in the third world - starved, undernourished and lacking medical care.

Who can persuade the parents of those children that their ills aren't caused by the system that exploits them? Who can convince them that a change in their fortunes isn't linked to a radical transformation in the socio-economic structures that doom them to lifelong hunger, poverty and exploitation?

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The transnational corporations market from 85 to 90 per cent of all the underdeveloped countries' cocoa, tea, coffee, tobacco, wheat, cotton and forestry products and from 90 to 95 per cent of their iron and bauxite.

In return, they leave 1.5 billion undernourished human beings.

Meanwhile, the world spends more than \$1.3 billion a day for military purposes.

Just half of these resources - half of a single day's military expenditures - would suffice to wipe out malaria, a disease that takes the lives of over a million children a year in Africa alone and is found in a total of 66 countries, where a fourth of the world's population lives.

This situation of the increasingly brutal impoverishment of the broad strata of mankind is projected against a background of sharpening tensions and of the world economic crisis.

History abounds in events showing that, in times of crisis, imperialism has never hesitated to resort to the use of force, even as a temporary palliative, to solve or ease its difficulties.

Nothing can guarantee that this feverish arms build-up will not lead once again to a generalized war.

The arms race not only seriously jeopardizes world peace, increasing the risks of a war that could lead to the annihilation of mankind, but also creates unstable circumstances in which it becomes impossible to counteract the tragic, overwhelming problems that stem from underdevelopment or to make progress in achieving recognition of the rights and demands of workers in the industrialized countries.

Ever since its founding, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has advocated and struggled in all forums to promote effective disarmament measures. It was at the Movement's initiative that the General Assembly convened its first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1978. The hopes placed on the outcome of that session were soon dashed by the end of détente, the rise in international tensions and a return to the language and deeds of the "cold war" period.

The non-aligned countries should take a firm stand to prevent - while there is still time - an explosion of incalculable consequences for all.

We should redouble our efforts in the second special session devoted to disarmament, to be convened by the General Assembly a few days from now, to achieve concrete, viable results that will lead to general and complete disarmament.

We are all aware of the arrogant, stubborn position and obstructionist spirit that has characterized the United States, which persists in negotiating only when its military superiority is ensured and from positions of strength. Only

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international pressure, a world outcry and the peoples' mobilization can force it to sit down at the bargaining table, halt the arms race, reverse its course, and sign agreements to free mankind from the perils embodied in the nuclear arsenals, chemical and biological weapons and all other means of mass destruction.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should participate in this special session on disarmament, taking a firm and consistent stand so as to achieve positive results in our ongoing struggle for disarmament.

The end of the arms race, the banning of all nuclear tests, the destruction of nuclear arsenals and the prohibition and destruction of chemical and biological weapons are steps which the non-aligned countries should promote in the context of disarmament.

The resources released from the manufacturing of weapons should be used, first of all, for development. The enormous sums currently spent on the arms race should be invested in the peoples' economic and social development, thus contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order, as Major Fidel Castro, Chairman of our Movement, said in his address to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

Esteemed colleagues and heads of delegation, our Movement has carried out many activities since the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government. The New Delhi Ministerial Conference and the Co-ordinating Bureau's special ministerial meetings on Namibia, held at Algiers, and on Palestine, held recently in Kuwait, deserve special mention.

During the past three years, many Ministers and heads of delegation of the non-aligned countries attending the special sessions of the General Assembly have met several times to co-ordinate our actions and set priorities with the permanent representatives of our countries.

Thanks to this co-ordination, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has been able to make its influence felt in the debates in the General Assembly's committees, plenary sessions and emergency special sessions on Namibia, Palestine and Israel's illegal annexation of the Golan Heights, thus confirming the Non-Aligned Movement's effectiveness and importance in international relations.

The Movement has also carried out several important initiatives, exercising its good offices to seek a fair, peaceful and honourable solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict, in accordance with the efforts made by the Chairman of the Movement, and mediating in other differences between non-aligned countries, as in the case of the dispute between Libya and Malta. Delegations bearing messages from the Chairman of the Movement also visited Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran in 1980 because of the situation in South-East Asia and Conakry and Bissau in 1981 to facilitate a dialogue between those two Governments.

Throughout this period, the Co-ordinating Bureau has also met frequently in New York to draw up lines of action on burning issues of the greatest interest to the non-aligned countries.

In addition, the Movement has consolidated a programme of economic co-operation that has broadened the scope of co-operation and exchanges of views among our countries, including the initiation of co-operation in three important spheres of the plan of action. The co-ordinators, Ministers and experts held numerous meetings in 12 spheres of co-operation, and the meetings that were held on information and the mass media made it possible to establish areas and priorities for promoting and strengthening our positions in various international bodies.

These efforts have provided us with a wide range of initiatives that are potentially beneficial to all and have taught us what the main difficulties are that will have to be overcome.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates and guests, representing more than 90 countries, your meeting here in Cuba, the first free territory in the Americas, provides us with an excellent opportunity for expressing our militant solidarity with those who are fighting and dying for freedom and independence in various parts of the world, with those who are battling to defend their peoples' aspirations and achievements, opening the door to the future and new hope, with those who are confronting colonial or neo-colonial Powers, imperialism and racism (including zionism), and with those who are fighting against the cruel, racist apartheid régime.

This is an excellent opportunity for reaffirming our constant support for peace and our unvarying opposition to power blocs, pressure policies, and all other forms of foreign domination, exploitation and hegemony.

We hereby reaffirm our support for the universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence, unlimited respect for peoples' sovereignty and their unquestionable right to self-determination and independence, the democratization of international relations and specific steps and measures to promote co-operation on a basis of equality.

We ratify our political determination to continue struggling to create the conditions needed for the establishment of a fairer, more rational and more equitable new international economic order.

Cuba believes that this important meeting which we are holding in Havana today should be inscribed as a further action contributing to strengthening unity, solidarity and co-operation among the non-aligned countries on the basis of strict respect for the principles laid down in its Summit Conferences.

In Cuba's view, there is no alternative to the policy of détente, for war is not a sensible option in this era of highly developed nuclear military technology.

Cuba has done everything it could to ease tensions throughout the world, aware that the settlement of such tensions may mean a return to détente.

Whenever the occasion has arisen, Cuba has pointed out that our desire for peace is firmly linked to our unwavering determination to defend our people's right to carry the Revolution forward and build the future.

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6. The Meeting took note of the report presented by Raul Roa Kouri, Ambassador of Cuba, on the work done by the Preparatory Committee at the level of ambassadors and officials.

Meeting.
the election of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba as Chairman of the and Latin American non-aligned countries and of the liberation movements, hailing Palestine Liberation Organization, spoke on behalf of the European, African, Asian Relations of Panama, and Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the Political Department of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jorge B. Illueca, Minister of Foreign Sao Tome and Principe, Salim Saleh Mohamed, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Maria de Amorim, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Democratic Republic of 5. Nicos A. Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cyprus;

documents.
and success of the Meeting, and was therefore adopted as one of its official silence. The speech was considered an important contribution to the deliberations Minister Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, in whose memory the Meeting observed a minute of During his address, Minister Malmierca paid tribute to the Algerian Foreign delivered the opening address on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba. 4. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba,

APPENDIX II

[Original: English]

Report by the Rapporteur

1. The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, preparatory to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, was held at the International Conference Centre at Havana, Cuba, from 31 May to 5 June 1982.
2. All of its members, and a total of 83 members of the Movement, took part in these sessions. Eight observers and 16 guests also attended.
3. The opening session was presided over by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Vice-President of the Council of State, and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Jesús Montané, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba; Isidoro Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ismat Al-Kittani, President of the Thirty-seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations; and Diego Cordóvez, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs of the United Nations.

7. The Ministers decided to recommend to the Seventh Summit Conference that the Republic of Papua New Guinea be admitted as an observer to the Movement.
8. It was also recommended that those countries and organizations, proposed by the Co-ordinating Bureau Meeting held in New York and by the above-mentioned meeting of ambassadors and officials, attend the Summit Conference as guests.
9. These decisions were applied in this meeting.
10. The Conference elected Isidoro Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, as Chairman. The following Deputy Chairmen were elected: for Africa, the People's Republic of the Congo; for Asia, the People's Republic of Bangladesh; for Latin America, the Republic of Guyana; for Europe, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and for the national liberation movements, the Palestine Liberation Organization.
11. The Republic of Cyprus was elected Rapporteur.
12. Zambia was elected Chairman of the Political Committee and India, Chairman of the Economic Committee.
13. Panama and Madagascar, were elected Deputy Chairmen of the Political and Economic Committees, respectively. The appointment of Giraldo Mazola, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, as General Secretary, was confirmed.
14. The draft agenda presented by the meeting of ambassadors and officials was approved and it was decided to organize the work of the Conference by establishing a Political Committee and an Economic Committee to examine the items of the agenda, and a Plenary Session where the statements by the Ministers and heads of delegations should serve as a guide for the discussions conducted in the two committees.
15. The Ministers took note of the report presented by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the work done by that body since the ministerial meeting held at New Delhi.
16. A message from the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) on that organization's resolution concerning the Malvinas conflict was read in the Ministerial Meeting.
17. The Ministers decided to send a message to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations strongly denouncing the barbarous attack perpetrated by the State of Israel on the civilian population of Lebanon and on Palestinian refugee camps, and they requested that the Security Council take immediate measures against that aggression.

18. A report by the Movement's Committee in charge of seeking a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict was read at the Meeting. The report discussed the efforts that the Committee had made in the last few months.
19. Note was taken of the Republic of Iraq's report on the preparations made for holding the Seventh Summit Conference.
20. The Ministerial Meeting adopted a communiqué on the results of its debates.
21. The members expressed their esteem and deep appreciation for the impeccable organization of the Meeting and for the warm and brotherly hospitality which was extended by the Government and the people of Cuba.
22. The excellent arrangements made by the Government of Cuba contributed greatly to the success of the Meeting and won the admiration and full satisfaction of the members.
23. The members convey to the Government and the friendly people of Cuba warmest good wishes.

APPENDIX III

[Original: English]

Communiqué from the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau
of the Non-Aligned Countries to the second special session of the
General Assembly devoted to disarmament

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries participating in the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, welcomed the convening of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York 7 June to 9 July 1982, expressed their earnest hope that an all-out effort would be made to have the session respond to mankind's continuing search for peace and pave the way for a world free of wars and poverty.
2. The Ministers recalled that the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, held four years ago at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, was a historically significant event in which, for the first time in the history of negotiations on disarmament, an international disarmament policy had been agreed upon. Nevertheless, the Ministers noted with deep concern that, in spite of all the efforts to attain these objectives, disarmament was farther away than ever. They expressed their grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the international situation and the appalling intensification of the arms race, which has brought the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.
3. Together with the constant stepping up of the arms race - and especially its nuclear aspect - there has been a steady deterioration in the material well-being and livelihood of millions of the world's inhabitants. The colossal loss of human and material resources squandered on the arms build-up has a direct bearing on the continuing and ever-growing economic crises that afflict the world.
4. The Ministers are convinced that the arms race is incompatible with the search for economic and social development and the establishment of the new international economic order.
5. The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should pave the way for the urgent implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the first special session, thus halting and reversing the arms race - particularly in its nuclear aspect.
6. The Ministers expressed their deep anxiety over the growing danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would have devastating consequences for all mankind. They drew attention to the growing popular movements throughout the world against the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. They emphasized that no doctrine for the use of nuclear weapons can be justified under any circumstances.

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7. The growing public awareness of the perils of a nuclear war and the mobilization of world public opinion against these weapons of mass destruction are positive elements in the current tense international situation.
8. The Ministers expressed their deep concern that, even though the arms race has continued its upward spiral and the threat of nuclear war has increased, negotiations on issues which have been accorded priority - especially nuclear disarmament - have not yet begun. Negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament should no longer be made contingent on further arms build-up but must be resumed without delay. Although the international political climate affects disarmament negotiations, the deterioration of the international situation calls for an intensification of dialogue and negotiation. Disarmament in the present world is not just a matter of security, it is basic to survival.
9. Recognizing each State's right to security and the need to maintain undiminished security, the Ministers reaffirmed that a real and lasting peace could only be created by means of the effective implementation of the system of security as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. They emphasized the need to establish a world order free of the use or threat of the use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, military intervention, occupation, annexation, intervention, interference in the internal affairs of States and denial of the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination in flagrant violation of the Charter.
10. In view of the convening of the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Ministers called on all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to reaffirm their commitment to implement the recommendations and decisions of the first special session included in its Final Document. They expressed their deep conviction that the next special session on disarmament would also provide an opportunity to renew the solemn commitment of all States to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.
11. To ensure the survival of mankind, the Ministers urged the special session to adopt urgent measures to avoid nuclear war. In this regard, they reaffirmed the pressing need for the complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. They strongly recommended that, during the session, the nuclear-weapon States submit practical suggestions for preventing a nuclear war.
12. The Ministers declared that the search for security by the nuclear-weapon States, particularly those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, could not be carried out by jeopardizing the very existence of human civilization.
13. The Ministers stated that, in view of the critical international situation, the special session should lead to the initiation of new negotiations and the intensification of ongoing negotiations on urgent disarmament measures.
14. They also urged that such negotiations should not interfere with the multilateral negotiations being conducted within the Committee on Disarmament, in view of the right of all States to participate in and contribute to the negotiating

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process for the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Pending the conclusion of specific agreements, the session should adopt urgent measures to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and restore mutual trust and confidence among States, thus paving the way for real disarmament.

15. The Ministers attached special importance to the adoption of a comprehensive programme of disarmament during the second special session for the effective implementation of disarmament measures, according to the order of priorities established in the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament within an appropriate time frame to ensure realization of the objective of general and complete disarmament.

16. The Ministers reiterated the existence of the integral relationship between disarmament and international security and between disarmament and development. They urged the special session to give a new, sustained momentum to the attainment of these interrelated objectives so that the final goal of general and complete disarmament could become a reality in a world in which international peace and security would prevail and the new international economic order would be established and consolidated.

APPENDIX IV

[Original: English]

Resolution expressing thanks to the people and Government of Cuba

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana, Cuba, from 31 May to 5 June 1982,

1. Expresses its most sincere thanks to the Government of Cuba for having so generously extended the hospitality of this brother country, fulfilling its duty as the current Chairman of the Movement,
2. Expresses its deep gratitude to the people and Government of Cuba for the warm and friendly welcome which has greatly contributed to the successful outcome of this important meeting,
3. Expresses thanks, in particular, for all the facilities made available to the participants at the meeting, for the efficiency with which it has been organized, and for the high standard of services provided,
4. Hails this fine gesture by the people and Government of Cuba as a major contribution to the preparation of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

5 June 1982
